

# MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW



JANUARY 1958

The Missioner's Welcome

Published Quarterly By

The State Historical Society of Missouri

COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

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FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER  
*Editor*

DONALD H. WELSH  
*Assistant Editor*



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to be seated. The warriors then seized the robe and, preceded by the chief, carried their amazed guest to the village.—Reproduced from Chittenden and Richardson, *Life, Letters and Travels of Father Pierre-Jean De Smet, S. J.*, by permission of Eleanor Chittenden Cross.

The Missouri Historical Review is published quarterly at 2601 Industrial Drive, Jefferson City, Missouri. Communications should be mailed to that address or to The State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

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## MORE COMMENTS ON THE SOCIETY AND THE REVIEW

One of the finest magazines we receive is the *Missouri Historical Review*.—DAISY PAT STOCKWELL, Imperial.

The new cover of the *Review* is as exciting as its contents.—HAROLD ULBRIGHT, St. Louis.

Don't know what I would do without the *Missouri Historical Review*.—J. H. WHITTON, Santa Monica, California.

Everyone that I show the *Review* to wants to receive it.—MRS. OKLA H. LUCAS, Fayette.

Your *Review* is one of the most prized publications which comes to us.—A. E. MYERS, Kansas City.

The *Review* is great, and I read it from cover to cover.—MRS. JAMES E. SCHEIBLE, Norborne.

Continued success with the Society and with the *Review*.—IDA A. JEWETT, New York, New York.

I want to congratulate you upon the progress made in the historical marker program as reported in the pages of the *Review*.—FREDERICK C. AULT, St. Louis.

The *Review* is truly an interesting magazine that I read from cover to cover.—MRS. SANFORD MENSCHER, Wentzville.

I have received my first copy of the *Missouri Historical Review* and am delighted.—PAY K. MOORE, Palmyra.

Since joining the Society, I have become so enthusiastic about the *Review* that I have called it to the attention of the men who work with and for me.—WILBUR R. ENNS, Columbia.

Congratulations to you and your organization for passing the 10,000 mark in membership.—J. E. MURRAY, Kansas City.

I religiously read the *Missouri Historical Review* and am one of thousands who think it is the finest thing of its kind anywhere.—BARNEY MILLER, Dexter.

I spent a very enjoyable evening reading the splendid October issue of the *Missouri Historical Review*.—R. WILSON BARROW, Macon.

The October *Review* was splendid.—MRS. SAMUEL HAWKINS RAY, Liberty.

I find the *Review* very interesting. Thanks for such a nice magazine.—MRS. A. C. TOLL, Lawndale, California.

One secret of the Society's success and fine work is that it responds promptly and seems to appreciate whatever is done.—L. F. MOORE, Laclede.

I have only lately realized what a wealth of information and enjoyment I have missed by not being a member of the State Historical Society.—MRS. THOMAS A. WILLIAMS, Marcelline.

I am a long way from my beloved Missouri, and I really look forward to receiving my copy of the *Review*.—MRS. CHARLES WESCOTT, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

I would feel lost without the *Missouri Historical Review*.—GEORGE C. MARQUIS, Independence.

## KENNETT

CENTER OF A LAND REBORN IN MISSOURI'S VALLEY OF THE NILE

BY FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER\*

Occasionally in history we come across an intrepid group of men who have had the audacity to challenge successfully what seemed to be their destiny. No finer example of civilized man's ability to conquer nature and to mold his environment to fit his superior will can be found than in the efforts responsible for the Kennett and Dunklin County we know today. The striking feature of this county's history is that, after centuries of comparative impotence and quiescence, gigantic strides made in just the last generation or two have given it a position of consequence surpassing that of many other areas whose active development began much earlier. Historic Kennett paradoxically combined rigorous physical barriers and obstacles to progress with infinite, unfathomable potential wealth; contemporary Dunklin County is a living tribute to the traditional American faith in the idea of progress.

That this area has a long history seems certain from the discovery of prehistoric Indian mounds with artifacts telling us of the presence of settlement many centuries ago. The discovery in 1906 of eight embossed copper ceremonial plates with eagle and animal representations provides outstanding examples of Southwestern Indian art dating back to the period from 1200 to 1400. These plates, purchased by J. M. Wulff and now in the possession of Washington University in St. Louis, are plainly of Mexican origin and have been an object of interest to archaeologists all over the country.

Shawnee and Delaware Indians first settled in southeastern Missouri about 1784 and located near the present site of Kennett in the first decade of the nineteenth century. One chief, Chilleteaux, progressed to the point of building a log hut and establishing a small farm in contrast to the more migratory life of the earlier Indians. Howard Moore, who in 1829 became the first white person

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\*An address delivered at the dedication of the Kennett Highway Historical Marker on September 29, 1957, on the lawn of the Dunklin County Hospital.

Floyd C. Shoemaker since 1915 has been secretary, editor, and librarian of the State Historical Society of Missouri, following five years as assistant secretary.



*Courtesy S. P. Reynolds and Western Historical Mss. Coll. Original owned by Caruthersville Public Library*

**John Hardeman Walker**

to locate in the county, bought this property and called the settlement Chilletacaux in honor of the chief.

The whole bootheel area might have gone to Arkansas had it not been for the efforts of cattle king John Hardeman Walker, who used his influence to have the heel below  $36^{\circ} 30'$  given to Missouri two years before the Missouri Compromise of 1820. It seems probable that Walker, who had extensive holdings in the territory and owned a plantation near present Caruthersville, joined with several others to persuade the Terri-

torial Legislature to memorialize Congress in 1818 asking that the southern boundary include the territory between the Mississippi and St. Francis rivers as far south as the 36th parallel. With the area safely in Missouri, settlement had increased enough by 1845 to justify the organization of that part of Stoddard County south of  $36^{\circ} 30'$  into a new county, and the site for the new county seat was selected by Robert Gibony of Stoddard County, F. C. Butler of New Madrid, and Enoch Evans. Most of the inhabitants at that time were from Tennessee and Kentucky, with a scattering from Alabama. The name of the new town was changed to Butler in 1849 as Chilletacaux proved too long and hard to spell for a county seat, but this too posed a problem when mail was mixed with that of Butler County. A new name, Kennett, was chosen in 1851, honoring Luther M. Kennett, a famous mayor of St. Louis who was to perform the spectacular feat of beating Benton in the congressional race of 1854. The name Dunklin was given to the county in tribute to Daniel Dunklin, governor of Missouri from 1832 to 1836 and "Father of Missouri's public school system," who died in 1844, just a year before the county was organized.

It would be nice to be able to say that Dunklin County, once organized, showed a spectacular rise, but circumstances were such that rapid development was virtually impossible. Pioneer life was difficult under the best of conditions, but the low swamplands posed

additional problems for the earlier settlers. Although they then had no way of knowing it, the people near the present town of Cardwell on the St. Francis River were on the lowest spot in Missouri, with an altitude of 230 feet. The New Madrid earthquakes of 1811-1812 had intensified the swamps and sloughs, settling some of the land at least 15 to 20 feet lower, and population was so scarce that circuit rider J. H. Headlee said of the area in 1842: "By far the greater portion of the County was in a primitive condition. Clarkton and Kennett were not yet built and all the country between where they now stand was a wilderness." Only rude buildings were available for the new county government. The first circuit court met in 1846 under a large oak tree in a small hut made of poles. Scarcely high enough for the occupants to stand in, the "courthouse" was ten by twelve feet and was lined with coarse cotton to protect papers from the wind which whistled through the openings between the poles and logs. Seats were no more than wooden slabs with peg legs, so the more farsighted brought their own chairs.

Travel from the county was always difficult and at times almost impossible, and virtual isolation was a hard fact. Even after the population grew, trade went to Cape Girardeau, for Kennett was too far from the river for easy shipping, and the swamps prevented the construction of good roads. Cotton was hauled to Cape Girardeau even after the Civil War, and as late as 1891 the *Dunklin Democrat* published for the convenience of its readers a list of 140 men who made the two-week trip to Cape Girardeau to haul cotton and bring back supplies. The plank road east from Clarkton had been used for a while before the Civil War, was burned in the skirmishes there, and was rebuilt of poles in 1865-1866, but it soon fell into disrepair, and the county was again virtually isolated. Kennett itself suffered during the Civil War, and not much was left but a small village after guerrilla warfare finished its destruction. By 1880 the population of the county had increased to 9,526, as compared with 1,032 in 1848, but continued hardships are suggested by Reverend Leander W. Lemonds' statement that "Dunklin County was almost a wilderness [in 1881]; there was but little land cleared from Taylor Slough to Vincet. There were hardly any roads that were passible, and only one bridge in the county."

The fine schools and churches we now take for granted were unknown to the earlier settlers. Although there were subscription



*Courtesy Daily Dunklin Democrat*

**Dedication of Kennett Highway Historical Marker, September 29, 1957**

*Front row, from left:* Walter Chatham, Springfield; Floyd C. Shoemaker, Columbia; State Senator John W. Noble, Kennett; State Representative Charles B. James, Clarkton; Judge C. M. Burcham, Bucoda.

*Second row, from left:* Mr. and Mrs. Stephen B. Hunter, Cape Girardeau; John Hall Dalton, Kennett; Mayor Art Billington, Kennett; Congressman Paul C. Jones, Kennett; M. S. Gwinn, Sikeston; unidentified; Leo Fisher, Parma.

Judge John H. Bradley, Kennett, stands in front of the marker, and Rush H. Limbaugh, Cape Girardeau, is speaking.

schools at Clarkton early in the 1860's, there was no free public school in the county until 1870. Kennett got its first brick school in 1891 and its first high school in 1898. The county's church history begins with the organization of the Oak Grove Baptist Church in 1846 and the Baptist Church at Kennett ten years later, the same year that the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was built at Clarkton. Methodism had its beginning in the county with Harkey's Chapel, built on the land of Daniel Harkey in 1854, and with the organization of a church in Kennett in 1877. Kennett acquired both a Baptist and a Presbyterian church in 1887, and the first Catholic Church in the county was erected in Malden in 1894. Thus it was the last half of the century before the residents of Dunk-

lin County had many of the religious and educational opportunities we consider so essential to our present culture.

As a result of environmental difficulties the economy of the county in the nineteenth century is again a story of potential wealth rather than early development, but it could never be doubted that this was a rich area, and early descriptions of the land stress the abundance of resources. As the dense forests and plentiful foliage provided ideal shelter for wild life, fur trade was the first important occupation, and furs were occasionally used as currency. The fur traffic in pioneer days may have amounted to \$75,000 to \$100,000 annually. The swamps and sloughs were filled with fish and valuable fur-bearing mammals. The beaver, the otter, and the muskrat were the most numerous, and deer were so numerous and so tame that they would eat with the hogs. There were many wolves, coons, opossums, and squirrels. Even bears and panthers are reported to have shared the area with the early settlers, and an Indian killed a buffalo in the county as late as 1835. Wild turkeys were so plentiful that early settlers had trouble keeping them out of their vegetable gardens, while ducks and geese came in large flocks to the lowland areas. As late as 1860 there were thousands of wild pigeons in the forests, and in the 1840's and 1850's the parakeet was as numerous as the wild pigeon.

The area was once completely forested except for two prairie areas at West Prairie, now Clarkton, and at Grand Prairie, now Caruth, where there were dense stands of prairie grasses and scattered trees. There were millions of feet of valuable timber, with



*Courtesy Dunklin Daily Democrat*

**Sweet Gum Log on Wooden-Wheeled "Box" Wagon Drawn by Oxen, near Arbyrd, ca. 1906**

oak trees sometimes reaching 27 feet in circumference and cypress trees with a diameter of ten to twelve feet. The drier sites had red gum, cottonwood, and oak, while the lowlands and swamps were thickly forested with cypress, swamp oak, and black gum. The exceptional value of the timber was not immediately realized, and even after its worth could be appreciated many obstacles lay in the way of harvesting the lumber. Walnut was the first timber logged, but the main object of earlier cutting was to clear the land for cultivation. In this process trees not needed for farm purposes were usually burned at mass "log rollings." "Slashing" was another common practice, meaning that the less desirable trees were felled and burned on the spot to give quicker access to the lumber that was considered most valuable. Lumbering was limited from the beginning by poor transportation facilities, but the construction of the Houck railroads made larger mills possible. Several big lumber companies came into the area in the early 1900's, and many present residents of the area remember the lumber boom of the first two decades of the century.

While the wealth of furs and lumber from the area was of great transitory importance for Dunklin County, the permanent and most significant wealth which lay in the cultivation of the soil could not be fully utilized in the nineteenth century. The overflow from the Mississippi River and the Ozark foothill streams has deposited vast quantities of sediment and silt which have built up a soil unequaled in fertility and containing all the chemical elements of a balanced supersoil. The handbook issued by the Missouri Immigration Society in 1880, urging settlers to come to Missouri, described the soil in Dunklin County as "equal, if not superior to any in the Mississippi Valley." But much of the richest land lay under water, and the lack of transportation and shortage of capital proved further handicaps to agricultural progress.

In the 1890's the potential of Dunklin County began to be realized. With the growth of population to 15,085 in 1890 and 21,706 in 1900 came an influx of capital and, more important, railroads. The narrow gauge railroad built from New Madrid to Malden in 1878 was the first to enter the county and later became standard gauge, finally becoming part of the "Cotton Belt" route. Kennett's first railroad was a branch line of the Cotton Belt route, then known as the St. Louis, Kennett, and Southern, in 1890. Another branch of this same line, established in 1906, was more familiarly called "Ham's Train" in honor of its sole conductor,



Alec C. Ham. For 21 years Alec Ham traveled the daily 200-mile route through Dunklin County, totaling about 1,600,000 miles before his transfer in 1926. Working under obstacles unknown to modern conductors, Mr. Ham had to battle man and nature and was forced to haul some pretty tough customers in the days when the area was still a refuge for criminals from Kentucky, Illinois, Tennessee, and Missouri. Describing the difficulties of travel through the swamps he said:

Long before the drainage ditches were built the houses were all on stilts . . . when the levee broke, it washed the tracks right up and stood them up against trees, and the road had to be practically rebuilt. . . . I remember when the water used to come up around the wheels, and the passenger trains would separate and we would have to pull them through the water with safety chains. . . .

They may not have been the height of luxury, but at least Dunklin County had trains by the turn of the century, and other signs of progress were to be seen on all sides. The first newspaper, the *Dunklin County Herald*, was established in 1870. The *Clipper* moved from Malden to Kennett in 1886 and became the *Dunklin Democrat* in 1893. The first bank was established in 1891, and a new courthouse was built the next year. The first courthouse burned in the 1860's, and the second was destroyed by fire, along with the county records, just a few months after its completion in 1872. Dunklin County's next courthouse was a building rented on the Tatum block until a new structure was erected in 1892. In spite of a fire in 1893 which almost swept out the south side of Main Street, Kennett and Dunklin County were on the way up in a resolute climb which has reached a spectacular climax in the last two decades.

Quite obviously the vital factor in the county's recent progress has been the reclamation of hundreds of thousands of acres once lost to mankind and now among the richest lands in the world. For generations settlers had labored under the handicap of isolation from markets and social outlets, and there seemed to be no possibility of reclaiming the swamp lands unless the waters of the Mississippi and St. Francis rivers could be held off. However, levees were constructed along the Mississippi in the early 1890's, and small drainage districts were organized, building the hope that more could be done on a much more ambitious scale.

With this in view the sparse population of Dunklin County, with its then very limited resources, set out to realize the dream of a great, prosperous, fertile land, blissfully ignorant of the tremendous effort, immense expense, and dogged determination that would be required before the goal was reached. Legislative action to make such a project possible had already begun. The Swamp Land Act of 1850 ceded swamp and overflowed lands of the Federal Government to the states in which they lay, and by 1852 Missouri had passed these lands on to county ownership. When State funds were made available for a topographical survey of the area in 1893, engineers found an average fall of about one foot per mile to the south and southwest, providing sufficient gravity for drainage outlets. The State Legislature then established the procedure to be followed for the organization of drainage districts and for the construction, maintenance, and repair of drains and levees under the supervision of county courts, and the St. Francis Levee District was established in 1893. The bill approving the organization of the Little River Drainage District was signed by the Governor in 1905, although the first five districts had already been organized in 1903. Through the generosity of Miss Mary Kochtitzky and Mrs. Elise Byrd, the valuable collection of maps, blueprints, and drawings

used by their father, Otto Kochtitzky, has been donated to the State Historical Society for preservation. Otto Kochtitzky deserves much of the credit for the success of the project for, as chief engineer of the Little River Drainage District, he was responsible for the official plan approved by the board of supervisors.

The first drainage ditch in Dunklin County was 6,300 feet long and cost \$355.66. From this humble beginning has evolved a project that embraces 328,874 of the county's 347,524 acres, not counting the overlap of districts. The Little River Drainage District is one of the



*Kochtitzky, The Story of a Busy Life.*  
Courtesy Miss Mary Kochtitzky

**Otto Kochtitzky**

Nation's largest such projects, covering 500,000 acres reaching from the foothills just south of Cape Girardeau to the Arkansas line and including parts of seven counties. The headwater diversion channel extends for 30 miles from the northwest corner of the district eastward along the foothills of Bollinger and Cape Girardeau counties, discharging into the Mississippi River three miles south of Cape Girardeau. With the huge levee on the south side and the 1000-foot-wide open floodway on the north, water can be held back when the channel is incapable of carrying the flood peak, and three great detention basins north of the channel hold flood waters temporarily. There are 389½ miles of ditches in Dunklin County alone. The cost to the county in bonded indebtedness was \$2,000,000, on which \$1,200,000 was paid in interest. The persistence and willingness to sacrifice which is typical of those responsible for the success of the drainage project was amply illustrated in the payment of this debt at the same time that the severe and prolonged depression of the 1920's was working great hardships in the area.

Great as the cost may sound, the benefits have proved immeasurable. According to the 1950 census, Dunklin and Pemiscot lead the bootheel counties in population, and Dunklin County, once a desolate wasteland, now has a greater assessed valuation than any adjoining

county. The impact of the drainage project can be seen in the population jump from 21,706 in 1900 to 44,957 in 1940 and 45,329 in 1950, while Kennett alone had grown to an estimated 9,300 in January, 1957. From a valuation of only a little over \$2,000,000 in 1890, the county rose to \$6,585,624 by 1910 and reached a peak of \$27,410,871 in 1921. With the climb from the depression and the liquidation of debts now behind it, Dunklin County, with a valuation in 1955 of \$39,305,460, can look forward to even greater prosperity.



*Kochlitzky, The Story of a Busy Life.  
Courtesy Miss Mary Kochlitzky*

**Dredge Constructing Ditch 1, Little  
River Drainage District**



**Roberts Cotton Company, Ken-  
nett, 1902**

Although several industries thrive in the county, the bulk of this mushrooming wealth comes from the soil and more specifically from the cotton fields. In 1945, 84.9% of the county's area was in farm lands, and the yield per acre of long staple cotton is the largest in the world on non-irrigated land. The yield has risen from 14,059,000 pounds of cotton in 1898 to a peak crop of 56,600,000 pounds in 1953. The 1956 estimates show that Dunklin, New Madrid, and Pemiscot counties continue to lead the State in the production of cotton; although Dunklin ranked third in that year, the county held the lead in the State's cotton production in 1951 and 1953. The intriguing aspect of agriculture in Dunklin County is that, although the area is on a cotton economy, it is one of the few places where the agriculture of the North meets that of the South. Grain crops of the North grow side by side with Southern cotton, and there is no place in Missouri outside the bootheel where one can see from one point fields of corn, cotton, wheat, alfalfa, timothy, clovers, stock peas, soy beans, sunflowers, oats, and tobacco.

With the tremendous gains made by the county in the last few decades, it is little wonder that Kennett is the prosperous, bustling city we now know. Much credit is due to the Missouri Delta Development Commission, which has encouraged industrial growth in the seven counties that make up the bootheel, and Kennett is assuming the airs of a metropolitan center as one improvement follows another. The efforts of the American Legion gave the town its memorial airport dedicated to the soldiers of World War I, and now the Malden Air Base makes the area constantly aware of the rapid pace of military change. The memorial hospital, dedicated in 1951, was the first new public hospital project to be launched in Missouri under the Federal Public Health Service Act. Another major improvement is the new Dunklin County Courthouse completed in 1940, a distinctive feature of which is the inlaid map of the county in the terrazzo flooring of the second floor lobby. The new building is a further symbol of Kennett's position as the business and legal center for the county.

In one way the saying that "The more we change, the more we are the same" is appropriate for Dunklin, because the face of the county has been lifted almost beyond recognition, but the same tendency to vote Democratic lies at the heart of it all. The cotton economy, with the presence of plantations in the Southern tradition, gives the county a natural alignment with the area to the

south rather than to the north. This affiliation was clear when the convention of Southern sympathizers met at Clarkton in 1862 and adopted a resolution calling for the secession of what came to be called the "Independent State of Dunklin." It was clear in the election of 1860 in which not a single vote was cast for Lincoln. It was clear in the voting during and following reconstruction, which went as follows: 1872—Grant, 112 votes to 807 for Greeley; 1876—Hays, 93 votes to 1,148 for Tilden; 1880—Garfield, 182 votes to 1,333 for Hancock; and 1884—Blaine, 382 votes to 1,527 for Cleveland. Many are still of the opinion that there has been only one Republican *legally* elected to county office, since the Republican officeholders under the Drake constitution are outside the pale as far as some residents of Dunklin are concerned.

Any consideration of Dunklin County's recent representation on the state and national level makes it obvious that she has produced able, conscientious, and vigorous politicians and lawyers. Representative of the high quality of legal talent is Judge John H. Bradley, who is also well known to us for his fine work as president of the Dunklin County Historical Society. The Tenth Congressional District has been fortunate to have had such a fine representative in Congress as Orville Zimmerman, and this high standard of representation is now carried on by Paul C. Jones. On the state level, Kennett has sent the outstanding, progressive leaders, T. R. R. Ely, Langdon R. Jones, and John W. Noble, to the Senate, Charles B. James to the House, and John M. Dalton to the office of attorney general in Jefferson City. It has also produced the president of the American Bankers' Association, Joseph C. Welman. In keeping with the tenor of the county, of course all these are Democrats. The statement was made during the 1956 presidential campaign that the Republican headquarters in Kennett were located in a telephone booth. But there are those Republicans who have moved into the area, and some of them are Republicans still for 5,400 votes were cast for Eisenhower to 9,515 for Stevenson in 1952.

In spite of what I have said about political affiliations may imply, Dunklin County has no desire to cling blindly to past habits if improvement can be achieved through change. Change, a phenomenon feared by those who value security above progress, has become the keynote of the development of Dunklin County. The vigor, the daring, the optimism, and the tireless drive for a better society which characterizes the whole American people is so won-

drously embodied in the everyday activities of the people of this county, as seen above all in the rebirth of the county's land, that no tribute to its past accomplishments can be too great, and no prophecy for its future accomplishment can be too auspicious.

## THE POLITICAL CAREER OF LILBURN W. BOGGS

BY JOSEPH F. GORDON\*

Lilburn W. Boggs is one of the more controversial figures in Missouri history. Serving as sixth governor of the State, 1836-1840, his problems were complicated by the financial panic which swept the country at that time. His policy on two problems, the "Mormon War" and the construction of the new capitol, aroused widespread controversy. Among the major accomplishments of his administration were the chartering of the Bank of the State of Missouri, the passage of the Geyer Act which laid the foundations for the public school system, and the founding of the University at Columbia. The financial crisis effectively blocked Boggs' plans for building railroads and other public improvements.

Boggs was born in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1792. After serving in the War of 1812, he became a bookkeeper in the old Insurance Bank of Kentucky and in 1816 moved to Missouri Territory.<sup>1</sup> Boggs opened a store in St. Louis in 1816 but soon became cashier of the newly created Bank of Missouri. In August, 1817, he married Julia Ann Bent, daughter of Judge Silas Bent, pioneer Missouri jurist.<sup>2</sup>

Finding it impossible to resist



Lilburn W. Boggs, 1838

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<sup>1</sup>William M. Boggs, "A Short Biographical Sketch of Lilburn W. Boggs, by His Son," *Missouri Historical Review*, IV (January 1910), 106; Buel Leopard and Floyd C. Shoemaker, editors, *Messages and Proclamations of Governors of the State of Missouri* (Columbia, 1940), I, 303; *History of Napa and Lake Counties California* (San Francisco, 1881), 373-74.

<sup>2</sup>St. Louis *Missouri Gazette*, May 4, September 28, 1816; August 2, 1817.

his desire to become a frontier merchant, Boggs left St. Louis early in 1818 to open a general merchandise store in old Franklin.<sup>3</sup> In 1820 he became assistant factor at Fort Osage.<sup>4</sup> The harsh life of the frontier impaired the health of his young wife, and the family returned to St. Louis in September, 1820. Here Mrs. Boggs died at the home of her parents after giving birth to their second son.<sup>5</sup>

Boggs soon returned to Fort Osage, remaining until Government trade with the Indians was abandoned at that point in 1822. He next became a circuit-riding storekeeper, using his residence at the village of Sibley as headquarters and hauling his goods by wagon among the settlers in the surrounding area. Boggs soon became one of the best known and most popular young men in the community, and in July, 1823, he married Miss Panthea Boone, a granddaughter of Daniel Boone.<sup>6</sup>

In 1826 Boggs moved his family and merchandise to Independence. In the same year he capitalized upon his wide acquaintanceship by announcing his candidacy for the State Senate from the Thirteenth District, which was composed of Ray, Clay, and Lafayette counties. No one announced against him. Boggs was re-elected to a four-year term in 1828 when Jackson County was added to the



From *Harpers' Weekly*, 1868

#### The Peddler's Wagon

district.<sup>7</sup>

During this period Boggs commanded the respect of his fellow legislators and the confidence of his party. He identified himself with the Jackson-Benton Democrats in 1826 and consistently supported their policies. Boggs was elected president *pro tempore* in his last session, and the Democratic caucus named him Daniel Dunklin's running-mate for the 1832 gubernatorial election.<sup>8</sup> Both were elected with comfortable majorities.

The office of lieutenant governor, like that of senator, required Boggs' presence in Jefferson City only when the general assembly

<sup>3</sup>*Ibid.*, December 6, 1817; June 5, 1818.

<sup>4</sup>*Franklin Missouri Intelligencer*, July 29, 1820.

<sup>5</sup>*History of Napa and Lake Counties*, 374.

<sup>6</sup>*Ibid.*, 374-75; *Franklin Missouri Intelligencer*, August 26, 1823.

<sup>7</sup>*Fayette Missouri Intelligencer*, June 29, 1826; August 15, 1828.

<sup>8</sup>*Columbia Missouri Intelligencer*, December 3, 1831.



was in session. This meant that he was primarily a frontier merchant. When the Eighth General Assembly convened in November, 1834, Boggs was 42 years of age. At this time he subordinated his activities as a merchant to his political life and planned to make politics a full-time job.

Shortly after his arrival in the capital Boggs and 48 members of the legislature signed a notice which announced that a convention would be held in Jefferson City the following January to nominate congressional candidates.<sup>9</sup> The body met as scheduled but did not restrict itself to the purpose for which it had been called. Democratic members of the legislature from counties not represented in the convention were invited to become members, and "also some other straggling individuals who happened to be there were invited to assume the responsibility of giving the vote of their respective counties."<sup>10</sup> Some members regarded the body as a caucus composed largely of Boggs' supporters, while others viewed it as a properly organized State convention.<sup>11</sup> Regardless of which it may have been, the convention prepared a State ticket for the 1836 election with Boggs heading the slate.

In the ensuing election the newly-created Whig Party placed in the field its first candidate for governor, the widely known and popular William H. Ashley. Boggs issued a "Circular to the People" in which he set forth his platform, but the contest developed into a straight Jackson-man *vs.* Clay-man affair. Ashley concentrated his efforts on St. Louis and the older river counties and relied upon his popularity to help him win the outlying areas. Boggs, younger and less known, focused his attention upon the "fringe" counties and expounded Jacksonianism. Unfortunately for Ashley his personal popularity could not overcome the unpopularity of the Whig platform. Boggs and his entire ticket were elected. Meanwhile, Governor Dunklin resigned in the summer of 1836, and Boggs became governor for the remainder of his term.

Boggs' opening message<sup>12</sup> to the Ninth General Assembly was primarily an enlargement of the program upon which he had campaigned, and it was his good fortune before leaving office to see many of his proposals enacted into law with little modification.

The main issue before this session was the establishment of a State bank. The Constitution of 1820 provided that the general

<sup>9</sup>*Ibid.*, December 13, 1834.

<sup>10</sup>*Ibid.*, January 17, 1835.

<sup>11</sup>*Ibid.*, January 17, 1835; *St. Louis Missouri Argus*, June 24, 1836.

<sup>12</sup>Leopard and Shoemaker, *Messages and Proclamations*, I, 307-31.

assembly might incorporate one banking company and that no more should be in operation at one time, that the bank might have any number of branches not to exceed five, and that the branches were to be established by law with no more than one branch to be established by any one session of the general assembly.<sup>13</sup> The legislature soon created the Bank of the State of Missouri which was patterned closely after Boggs' proposal. He had responded to the public demand for a bank and, at a time when the public was undecided as to the type it wanted, proposed an organization which could function within the limitations of the law. His plan offered a compromise between the Whig demand for a state-owned bank with unlimited issue function and the demand of the Benton forces for privately owned banks with no issue function. The law provided for a bank with a stipulated capital, one-half to be subscribed by the State and the remainder by private stockholders.<sup>14</sup> It was authorized to issue bills of large denominations to meet the needs of St. Louis business firms, thereby reserving the circulation of specie to the little man who, according to Boggs, would be assured "a just reward for his labor."<sup>15</sup>

The legislature spent so much time on the bank that little else was accomplished. The general assembly did, however, take action on the Governor's recommendation for a new capitol building and, as in the case of the bank, adhered closely to his proposal. Boggs had concluded his inaugural address with an appeal for a new State capitol, pointing out that the single frame structure which served as both governor's residence and capitol was too small for health or efficiency. He estimated the cost of an adequate building at \$75,000 and stated his belief that the State owned enough unsold lots in Jefferson City to realize that amount. Therefore, he proposed that the lots be sold and the proceeds used for a new building.<sup>16</sup> If the lots failed to realize the full amount he suggested the difference might be raised by the sale of 50-year State bonds. He concluded by prophetically reminding the legislators of the loss that the State would suffer if the capitol should burn. The legislature complied with his request and authorized an appropriation of

<sup>13</sup>*Laws of the State of Missouri* (St. Louis, 1825), I, 56.

<sup>14</sup>*Laws of the State of Missouri Passed at the First Session of the Ninth General Assembly* (City of Jefferson, 1840), 15-28.

<sup>15</sup>Leopard and Shoemaker, *Messages and Proclamations*, I, 445.

<sup>16</sup>*Ibid.*, I, 312-13.

\$75,000 for the erection of a new capitol.<sup>17</sup> Construction began soon after adjournment. While the new building was still in the foundation stage, Boggs' November prophecy materialized as the old capitol burned with the loss of Territorial and State records.

The Governor's estimate of \$75,000 proved very inadequate for the erection of the capitol, and financing the project became a major problem and a source of embarrassment for Boggs as well as the officials of the State bank. In 1838 in his second biennial message Boggs told the legislature that he had carried out its wishes in regard to financing the building. A loan of \$70,000 had been obtained from the Bank of the State of Missouri, and State bonds to that amount had been issued for 50 years but redeemable, at the option of the State, at the end of 25 years. The remaining \$5,000



*Courtesy Cole Co. Hist. Soc. and the late Mrs. Houck McHenry*

**Photograph of the Missouri State Capitol of 1838**

Photographs of the 1838 capitol before it was remodeled in the 1880's are quite rare. This one was taken *ca.* 1860. The two other reproductions were artist engravings. The familiar drawing at the top, by H. J. Meyer, portrays the capitol *ca.* 1850 with a national dome effect. It is the earliest and most widely reproduced picture of the old Statehouse. A more accurate drawing is the one by E. Welcker & Co., made in 1876. Neither drawing adheres to the superior architectural effect of the 1838 building as revealed in the actual photograph. The architect, Stephen Hills, also designed the 1821 Pennsylvania Statehouse and the 1840 Academic Hall of the University of Missouri.

<sup>17</sup> *Laws of Missouri, Ninth General Assembly*, 29-30. The Governor was to borrow the necessary funds; to secure payment of the loans he was to execute State bonds bearing interest not to exceed 6% and payable in 50 years.



*Dana, The U. S. Illustrated*

**Meyer Engraving of Missouri State-house**



*Stevens, Missouri, the Center State, I*

**Welcker Engraving of State Capitol**

had been partially raised by the sale of lots in Jefferson City, and he anticipated the goal would be reached. He then told the legislature that an additional \$125,000 would be necessary to complete the building.<sup>18</sup> On February 11, 1839, the assembly authorized the borrowing of this amount on the same terms mentioned above.<sup>19</sup>

The Eleventh General Assembly, which met in 1840, found the capitol still unfinished. Most of the \$200,000 appropriated for its construction had been spent; unpaid bills were outstanding to the amount of \$20,000; and an additional \$30,000 were needed to complete the building. The legislature initiated immediate investigation into the program and subjected every conceivable aspect to the

most thorough scrutiny. The committee was obliged to report that it found no fault with the manner in which the money had been spent. Contracts had been let wisely; expenditures were made honestly; the workmanship was good; the wage scale was reasonable; and no favoritism had been shown. The legislature objected principally to the manner in which the money had been secured from the bank.<sup>20</sup> Of the total authorization of \$200,000, only \$5,000 had been realized from the sale of lots in Jefferson City, and the remaining \$195,000 had been borrowed from the State bank. The intention was that this amount be secured by 50-year bonds. But largely as a result of the financial panic the State had been able to sell only \$40,000 of its bonds. This left a balance of \$155,000, and Boggs was criticized for the manner in which he obtained this sum.

<sup>18</sup>Leopard and Shoemaker, *Messages and Proclamations*, I, 353.

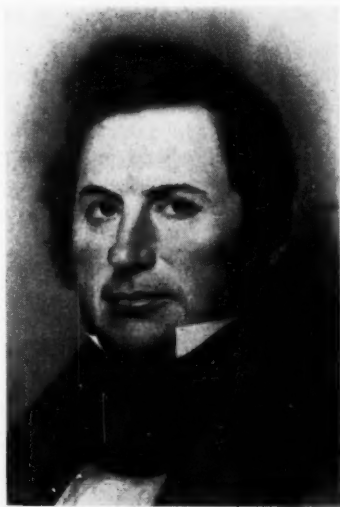
<sup>19</sup>*Laws of Missouri Passed at the First Session of the Tenth General Assembly* (City of Jefferson, 1841), 14.

<sup>20</sup>*Journal of the House of Representatives of the State of Missouri at the First Session of the Eleventh General Assembly* (Jackson, 1841), 530-32.

The "Report of the Select Committee on the Subject of State Bonds" informed the general assembly that correspondence between Boggs and the president of the bank revealed that the Governor had prevailed upon the bank to loan the amount for one year.<sup>21</sup> This time limitation was occasioned by a provision of the bank's charter restricting loans to a maximum of twelve months. Instead of paying for a \$75,000 building over a period of 50 years as planned in 1837, or a \$200,000 loan in the same period as agreed in 1839, the legislature now faced the necessity of paying the \$155,000 one-year loan which the Governor had secured from the bank.

When the question of the capitol loan came up in the Twelfth General Assembly of 1842 the Committee on Ways and Means reported "That the money obtained from the Bank of Missouri for building the Capitol, was not obtained according to, but in violation of law. The Bank possessed no power to loan to the Executive of the State any sum of money; nor had the Executive any power, under law, to borrow, in the name of the State money for the purpose of erecting the Capitol, for a shorter period than fifty years, with the privilege of paying in twenty-five years."<sup>22</sup> The committee recommended that for the present time the State do no more than pay the interest on the bonds it had issued.

Boggs' problems were not restricted to his building program. Three "wars" are associated with his administration. The first of these involved Colonel Richard Gentry and his "600 Boone County Volunteers" who were requested by President Martin Van Buren to help Colonel Zachary Taylor and the regular army quell the Seminole Indians in the Florida Ever-



Colonel Richard Gentry

<sup>21</sup>*Journal of the Senate at the First Session of the Eleventh General Assembly* (Jackson, 1841), 549-55.

<sup>22</sup>*Journal of the Senate at the First Session of the Twelfth General Assembly* (Jefferson City, 1843), 514-15.

glades. On Christmas Day, 1837, the Indians were routed at Lake Okeechobee, but Gentry was killed and his volunteers suffered heavy casualties. The survivors straggled home to find that Taylor, who resented Gentry and his command, had submitted a report to the War Department stating that the volunteers had proved themselves incompetent and cowardly.<sup>23</sup> Much bitterness developed out of the criticism, and the legislature of 1838-1839 appointed a committee to study the facts and report to the next session of the general assembly. When the committee had completed its study the chairman reported that the Missourians fought bravely in spite of poor support from the regulars and that Colonel Gentry and his men deserved praise rather than censure. Both houses supported unanimously a resolution demanding that the President investigate the matter, but nothing further was done.<sup>24</sup>

This affair was still a topic for editorializing when another conflict developed into open hostilities and resulted in the expulsion of the Mormons from Missouri. In 1831 Joseph Smith designated Independence as headquarters for the Mormon Church, and his followers began to arrive in increasing numbers. Due to conflicts with the older residents of Jackson County, the Mormons departed hurriedly in the fall and early winter of 1833 under conditions which caused extreme suffering and no small amount of pecuniary loss. Many of the Mormons went to Clay County where, as they increased in number, they were again asked to move. Upon their petition to the legislature and largely through the efforts of Colonel Alexander W. Doniphan, northern Ray County was detached and organized into Caldwell County, regarded by many as an easy solution to the Mormon problem.<sup>25</sup> All went well until in 1838 when reports spread that Smith had ordered his followers to branch out and form new communities. Tension mounted as the Mormons settled in adjoining counties, and local clashes soon occurred.

The trouble centered in a section of the State several day's journey from the seat of government, and Boggs was obliged to rely upon the reports of others and to plan accordingly. Most of the reports were truly alarming. From them he concluded that a state of civil war actually existed in which the Mormons blindly followed a few leaders who openly boasted that they had 14,000 non-Mormons lined up to fight beside them. These allies were immediately

<sup>23</sup>William R. Gentry, *Full Justice* (St. Louis, 1937).

<sup>24</sup>Floyd C. Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians* (Chicago, 1943), I, 445.

<sup>25</sup>*Laws of Missouri, Ninth General Assembly*, 46-47.

Slenhouse, *The Rocky Mountain Saints*

#### Massacre of Mormons at Haun's Mill

presumed to be the Indians beyond the Platte country, and the possibility of an Indian uprising frightened the inhabitants of the western counties.

As a result, in August, 1838, Boggs ordered the commanding officers of seven divisions of militia to organize their units and stand by.<sup>26</sup> After being repeatedly informed by the officers in the troubled area that the conflict had subsided and all was quiet, he disbanded the militia except for a company of guards. In October he received pleas for help from leading citizens in the troubled area who said that the unrest had never subsided, that absolute vandalism prevailed, and that local militia officers refused to act against the Mormons due to fear of losing their political support. Boggs, convinced of the authenticity of these reports, remobilized the militia, placed General John B. Clark of Howard County in command, and gave him instructions which gained for Boggs the eternal hostility of all Mormons: "The Mormons must be treated as enemies, and *must be exterminated or driven from the State* if necessary for the public peace— . . ."<sup>27</sup> The Mormons soon surrendered. Smith and other leaders were arraigned on charges of treason but later escaped custody and joined their followers who had begun the painful trek to Nauvoo, Illinois. Boggs, obviously pleased to wash his hands of the affair, never pressed for their extradition.

<sup>26</sup>Missouri, State Department, *Documents Containing the Correspondence, Orders, etc., in Relation to the Disturbances with the Mormons* (Fayette, 1841), 20.

<sup>27</sup>*Ibid.*, 25-31, 34, 40-61.



The heavy financial burden placed upon the State by calling forth such a large force of militia caused the legislature to investigate Boggs' action. The report of the legislative investigation was not released until Boggs' term expired, but it placed the entire blame on the Mormons and congratulated the Governor for his prompt and decisive action. He was completely vindicated, and the opinion was expressed that perhaps his action had caused the disturbance to end without additional bloodshed.<sup>28</sup>

A feeling of animosity continued between the two groups for many years, however, as the Missourians recalled the religious fervor and fanaticism of the Mormons as well as their ability to increase their earthly holdings, while the latter remembered the atrocities committed against them at Haun's Mill where 17 were killed; the stories of the murder of old men and small children; the treachery involved in the surrender of their arms at Far West; General Lucas' order of execution for Joseph Smith and 80 fellow prisoners which General Doniphan refused to carry out; loss of their property; and the years of persecution climaxed by the hardships endured in their midwinter escape to Illinois. The Mormon leaders' open hatred for Boggs caused Missourians to charge them with planning an attempted assassination of the ex-governor in 1842.<sup>29</sup>

The third dangerous clash during Boggs' administration was the "Honey War." As a result of divergent findings by two surveyors a dispute arose regarding the true boundary between Missouri and the Territory of Iowa. Both claimed a nine-mile strip paralleling the present State line. The dispute came to a head when the sheriffs of Van Buren County, Iowa, and Clark County, Missouri, went into the area to collect taxes. The residents refused to pay the Iowa sheriff on the grounds that they were Missourians, and when the Missouri sheriff tried to collect they immediately became staunch Iowans. A dispute between the two sheriffs caused the Iowa officer to lodge his Missouri counterpart in the Farmington, Iowa, jail. Boggs would not tolerate this situation and ordered a division of the militia under Colonel Chauncey Durkee to assist the sheriff in performing his duty. The Missouri force met one of equal size from Iowa. Fortunately, peace terms were soon negotiated by committees from both sides. A truce declared on December 12, 1839, held until the boundary dispute was settled

<sup>28</sup>*Senate Journal, Eleventh General Assembly*, 10-11.

<sup>29</sup>Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians*, I, 462-66.



by the United States Supreme Court in 1851,<sup>30</sup> but the use of militia caused the State to incur additional expense. This episode is known as the "Honey War" because of a bit of doggerel written by an anonymous Palmyra poet who suggested that ownership of several bee trees in the disputed area agitated the trouble in the first place.<sup>31</sup>

At the end of his administration in 1840 Boggs returned to Independence with his family and temporarily dropped out of the public's eye. His name reached the headlines again in May, 1842, as the result of an attempt upon his life.<sup>32</sup> Suspicion of guilt for the attack centered on the Mormons, but no one was ever convicted of the crime.

A short time later Boggs again became a candidate for his old seat in the senate. His election in spite of his inability to campaign that summer attested to his popularity among the voters of his area. Although Boggs returned to the senate in the fall of 1842,<sup>33</sup> he never again played a prominent role in Missouri affairs. He did announce his candidacy for governor on the "soft money" ticket in 1844 but withdrew in 30 days in favor of Charles "Horse" Allen of Palmyra.<sup>34</sup>

After retiring from public life in 1846, Boggs moved his family to a farm east of Independence. During the depression he lost this home in an effort to save a store he had secured. As Jackson County offered Boggs few inducements, he left St. Joseph with a westbound wagon train on May 10, 1846.<sup>35</sup> The emigrants reached Sutter's Fort, California, in November.<sup>36</sup> The American Military Authority soon appointed Boggs *alcalde* of all California north of Sacramento, and in this area he served as chief civil authority.

Whatever inclination Boggs may have had to leave California disappeared in 1848 as the result of a case which came before him in his official capacity. Boggs sent his sheriff to Captain John Sutter to inform him that unless he appeared for trial a judgment of \$300 would be rendered against him. Sutter replied that he was too busy to attend court as gold had been discovered at his fort and sent a bag of dust which he valued at \$300. The gold rush was on, but it was not necessary for Boggs to pan the precious metal as his

<sup>30</sup>*Ibid.*, I, 445-46; *Palmyra Missouri Whig and General Advertiser*, November 9, 1839, to February 8, 1840.

<sup>31</sup>*Palmyra Missouri Whig and General Advertiser*, October 26, 1839.

<sup>32</sup>*Jefferson City Jefferson Republican*, July 30, 1842.

<sup>33</sup>*Senate Journal, Twelfth General Assembly*, 4.

<sup>34</sup>*Jefferson City Jefferson Inquirer*, April 18, 1844.

<sup>35</sup>*Liberty Weekly Tribune*, May 2, 1846.

<sup>36</sup>*History of Napa and Lake Counties*, 384.

little store turned into a private gold mine. He became "staker" and banker; he would supply the prospector with provisions and then store and dispose of his dust for a percentage of the find.

In 1852 Boggs purchased a farm in Napa Valley and retired from business and public life. Enjoying good health, he spent his remaining years on the valley farm. On March 4, 1860, Boggs died of "dropsy of the heart" and was buried in Tulucay Cemetery at Napa City.<sup>37</sup>

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<sup>37</sup>*Ibid.*, 380, 384-86; Boggs, "Short Biographical Sketch of Lilburn W. Boggs," *M. H. R.*, IV, 106.

## AN ABORTIVE SLAVE UPRISING

BY W. K. MOORE\*

When I knew it as a small boy Lin's cave was a little mound, back of a truck patch, with a few rotting poles protruding from one side. Lin, the Negro cook in my grandfather's home,<sup>1</sup> had dug out a hole, lined and roofed it with poles and dirt, and in it kept her "roots and 'arbs," as she called them, along with various trinkets and some mysterious powders believed to be effective in working charms and conjurings. Some of these charms were to play a part in this story of a few deluded slaves who attempted a miniature uprising in the north part of Lewis County. The date was about 1850. I give it only from childhood memory, just as I am using some of the names in the story.

A road running north from Monticello passed the west side of my grandfather's yard and veered off to the northeast. A little distance from the northeast corner of the yard and just off the road was a small level arm prairie.

John Ramsey,<sup>2</sup> a relative and neighbor, was spending the night in my grandfather's home before starting for the gold fields of California. During the night he heard an ox wagon pass the yard, and this was soon followed by a second. This was an unusual occurrence, and he went to the window to learn what the wagons might mean. When he reached the window the wagons had passed, but he noted that they had halted on the little arm prairie. As they did not move on he reported to my grandfather. They were about to go to investigate when they saw the light of a candle and heard grandfather's Negroes in the kitchen, which was separated from the rest of the house by a roofed passageway. Listening more

\*W. K. Moore was born February 9, 1871, near Monticello, Lewis County, Missouri. After graduating from the University of Missouri, he took post graduate work and entered the teaching profession. He became associated with the La Grange schools in 1909 and was connected with the system continuously until his retirement in 1941 with the exception of two years in pastoral work. Moore was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist church in 1914. This manuscript was written a year before his death in 1945.

<sup>1</sup>John Newton McCutchan was born in Virginia in 1813 and moved to Missouri as a young man with his brother, Joseph, and his mother, Betsey McCutchan. They resided 15 miles west of Canton and north of Monticello.

<sup>2</sup>John Ramsey, son of Silas Ramsey, was born in Kentucky in 1830. The family moved to Missouri the same year and secured a farm near Monticello in 1837. Their residence lay on the opposite side of a field from the McCutchan home. Mrs. Silas Ramsey is thought to have been a cousin of John McCutchan.

closely, they heard Negroes' voices apparently coming from the direction of the wagons.

Realizing that something unusual was going on, they roused the other grown members of the family and prepared to meet the situation. After speculating on what it could mean and surmising various things, my grandmother remembered that a day or two before, while she was in the Negro kitchen, Lin had uttered some cryptic words about her grandson, Henry, saying that he had been to heaven in a vision and had seen all of the white family there except my mother, a child of five at the time. They learned later that Henry, a boy of ten, was believed to be the "makin'" of a prophet.

Fearing some serious trouble among the Negroes, the family group remained indoors and waited for daylight. A few feet from my grandparents' bedroom window a room had been built for Dave, a house boy and general factotum who helped with odd jobs and went hunting with the men whenever possible. The room was close to the window because Dave was a heavy sleeper, and even at close range he did not answer the morning call sometimes and had to be prodded out of bed.

It was decided to call Dave inside for questioning. When he did not answer the first call it was not considered out of the ordinary, but when he did not respond to the second call my grandfather spoke from the window, "Dave, you will be sorry if I have to come out for you." In a few minutes Dave appeared at the door, hesitated an instant, and started for the house. While his door was open some of the family thought they heard low voices coming from his room.

Once inside, the rather dumb Negro was soon pressed into telling what was going on. It had been planned, he said, for the Negroes of three families, the Millers,<sup>3</sup> the McKims,<sup>4</sup> and the McCutchans,<sup>5</sup> to kill the whites of their homes and, rousing what others they could in that part of the county, to make their escape to Illinois. Who originated the plot he did not know, and no one ever knew for a certainty, but there was some mysterious connection between the action of the Negroes and a small boat moored for a few days at Gregory's Landing in Clark County.

<sup>3</sup>James Miller, born in Kentucky in 1791, settled near Monticello in 1838. In 1850 he owned 18 slaves.

<sup>4</sup>S. H. McKim, born in Kentucky in 1807, came to Lewis County in 1837. He married a daughter of James Miller. He owned five slaves in 1850.

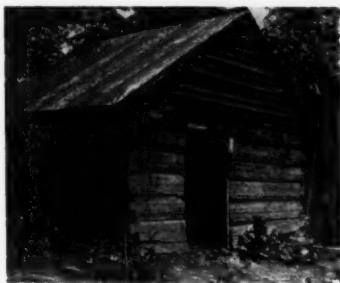
<sup>5</sup>The McCutchan household owned three slaves in 1850.

Ramsey at once slipped across the fields to his home where he got a horse and hastily passed the word to neighboring white families to send help and to be on guard against possible attacks. While he was gone the closely-guarded Dave gave the details as he knew them. Lin and Miller's John, a huge Guinea Negro, were the leaders, aided by Henry who was seeing what visions Lin and John prompted. Lin had already served coffee in the kitchen, after mixing it with gunpowder to make them brave and with some of her magic potions that were to render them invulnerable. All the whites were to be killed and, as in Henry's vision, were to go to heaven, except my mother who was to be spared to become the wife of Henry when he was a full-grown prophet.

The killing was to begin with my grandfather. Two Negroes, hid inside Dave's cabin with axes, were to hit him when he came out to rouse Dave. When the threatening call came the Negro's courage failed him, and in reply to the assurances of the others that a white man's gun would not kill him after the voodoo rites he replied, "I've seen Marse Newton<sup>6</sup> and Marse John Ramsey shoot too often to believe they can't kill a Nigger."

Daylight showed the ox wagons drawn together for a barricade and behind them an aggregation of some 25 Negroes, big and little, armed with corn knives, clubs, and a huge kettle of boiling water.

Meantime, Mr. Miller and Mr. McKim had traced their Negroes to the place, and other neighbors were arriving. The party of white men went down to the barricade, and my grandfather and Mr. Miller stepped to the end of the barrier and ordered the Negroes to come out. The command was answered by a yell, and Lin and John rushed forward. John was armed with a sharp scythe blade bound to a short wooden handle, and Lin carried a bucket of boiling water, both dangerous weapons at close quarters. Two men raised their rifles and fired simultaneously, and John fell dead. Lin dropped her bucket and ran back to the others. At



*Mrs. Clarice B. Andrews*

**Slave Cabin, Fredericktown, Missouri**

<sup>6</sup>John Newton McCutchan.

the next command all came from behind their wagons, threw down their improvised weapons, and began to beg. The insurrection was over, and the cowed Negroes were only helpless slaves once more.

John's body was loaded into one of the wagons, driven to the woods, and buried near Sugar Creek. I would not be able to locate the place today, but we small boys used to go sometimes and view the spot with eerie feelings.

A few of the Negroes who were considered dangerous were later sold south. What resulted only in a bad fright and in the unnecessary killing of John might well have been a real and unforgettable tragedy. If the foolish Negroes had killed the whites at their separate homes and fled together they might have made at least a temporary escape. But their desire to bolster their courage by numbers and by philters led them into their fatal mistake.

While it was never definitely known, it was generally believed that men from the boat at Gregory's Landing prompted the plot in a cunning scheme to lure the Negroes on board the craft and, instead of freeing them, to ship them south to a slave market. At any rate when the abortive uprising was over the boat quietly slipped downstream and was not seen again.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI, 1957

BY FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

President Rush H. Limbaugh presided over the meeting of the Executive Committee held in the Society's quarters, University of Missouri Library Building, on November 1, 1957.

Secretary Floyd C. Shoemaker presented the names of 2,769 persons who applied for membership in the Society during the period from July 1, 1956, to June 30, 1957, and applicants were elected to membership.

The Committee unanimously adopted a motion made by Dr. L. E. Meador of Springfield providing that honorary memberships in The State Historical Society of Missouri be conferred upon four distinguished members of the Society with the following citation:

"Frederic A. Culmer of Fayette, Missouri, native of England and adopted son of Missouri, historian, writer, and associate contributor to the Society of the Abiel Leonard Manuscript Collection; Stephen B. Hunter of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, native son of Missouri, farmer, legislator, and contributor to the Society's welfare as trustee for 32 years including the largest single monetary gift of any living person; Allen McReynolds of Carthage, Missouri, native son of Missouri, lawyer, statesman, and tireless advocate of the Society through his business and legal talent while serving as an officer for 16 years, and as a trustee for 16 years; and David M. Warren of Panhandle, Texas, native son of Missouri, editor, banker, and generous supporter of the Society through his gifts of 300 Annual Memberships and 115 Life Memberships."

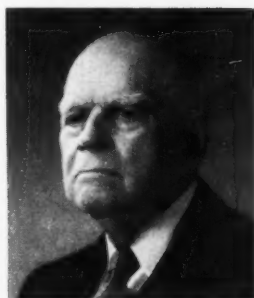
After a brief discussion the Executive Committee adopted a motion recommending that the Finance Committee consider an increase in the Society's annual dues.

President Limbaugh then reappointed the following members to the Finance Committee: E. E. Swain, Kirksville, chairman; George A. Rozier, Jefferson City; L. M. White, Mexico; Elmer Ellis, Columbia; and T. Ballard Watters, Marshfield.

## NEW HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY



**Frederic A. Culmer**  
Fayette



*Lueders Studio*

**S. B. Hunter**  
Cape Girardeau



**Allen McReynolds**  
Carthage



**David M. Warren**  
Panhandle, Texas

Cited for outstanding service, Frederic A. Culmer, Stephen B. Hunter, Allen McReynolds, and David M. Warren were elected to honorary membership in The State Historical Society of Missouri at the annual meeting of the Executive Committee on November 1.

The Society in its 59 years had previously elected only 15 persons to this honor. Of those, only five are living: J. Christian Bay of Chicago, whose outstanding collection of Middle Western Americana was acquired by the Society in 1942; Harry S. Truman of Independence, first Missourian to become President of the United States; Milo Milton Quaife of Detroit, historian, author, and editor who gave the address at the golden anniversary celebration of the Society in 1948; Thomas Hart Benton of Kansas City, artist, donor of *The Year of Peril* and *The Negro Soldier* paintings, and Daniel R. Fitzpatrick of St. Louis, cartoonist, donor of 1,476 original drawings of his cartoons.



ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting was held in the Society's reading room with President Limbaugh presiding. R. B. Price of Columbia, treasurer of the Society, presented the treasurer's report, and E. E. Swain of Kirksville, chairman of the Finance Committee, gave the financial report of the Executive and Finance committees. After Secretary Shoemaker summarized the accomplishments of the Society during the biennium ending on June 30, 1957, Senator George A. Rozier reported on the Society's Missouri Historical Sites Survey, a program launched in September, 1957, as provided for by the Finance Committee at its June meeting.

Following a talk by Dr. Elmer Ellis, president of the University of Missouri and member of the Society's Executive and Finance Committees, on "The Society's New Home," L. M. White of Mexico introduced a resolution expressing "to the President and the Board of Curators of the University its sincere appreciation of the University's liberal treatment of the Society in the past and of its generous provision for the needs of the Society in the new East Wing and on the ground floor of the Library Building." The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The Nominating Committee, composed of Ray V. Denslow, Trenton, chairman; William L. Bradshaw, Columbia; and Ralph P. Johnson, Osceola, made the following nominations for trustees for a three-year term expiring at the annual meeting in 1960: Ralph P. Bieber, St. Louis; Bartlett Boder, St. Joseph; L. E. Meador, Springfield; Joseph H. Moore, Charleston; Leo J. Rozier, Perryville; Israel A. Smith, Independence; Jack Stapleton, Stanberry; and Henry C. Thompson, Bonne Terre. The committee also nominated Robert S. Green of Mexico for trustee to fill the vacancy created by the death of George Robb Ellison, Jefferson City, whose term would have ended at the annual meeting in 1958. The acceptance of the committee's report was equivalent to the election of the nominees.

Judge Henry A. Bundschu of Independence then presented a resolution of appreciation for the service rendered the Society by the late George Robb Ellison, vice president of the Society for 13 years and trustee for nearly five years before his death in 1957.

ANNUAL LUNCHEON

Dr. Herman Betz, professor of mathematics in the University of Missouri, spoke on "History—Science—Fiction" at the annual

luncheon of the Society held in the ballroom of the Tiger Hotel. Professor Betz' address will appear in the April, 1958, *Review*.

The Reverend C. E. Lemmon, pastor of the Christian Church, Columbia, delivered the invocation. President Rush H. Limbaugh then introduced the University String Trio, consisting of Rogers Whitmore, violin; Elizabeth Fretz Mulchy, cello; and Ruth Melcher Quant, piano, which presented selections from Arensky's "Trio in D Minor."

Members of the Society were invited to return to the library following the luncheon, and staff members were available to describe the various collections.

#### MISSOURI HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY

Before making the report on the Society's new Historical Sites Survey Program, Mr. Rozier said that every time he heard Mr. Shoemaker's report read at an annual meeting he was amazed at the tremendous amount of work the Society is doing, and each time he has wished it were possible—instead of the limited time that could be given to the reading of the report—that we could listen to the Secretary for about two hours and have him tell us in greater detail about all the Society is doing.

Mr. Rozier said that he often wished, too, that more of the Society's members could be present at the meetings and especially that they could visit the library at other times and let Mr. Shoemaker and the staff show them over the library so that they could have personal knowledge of the great work the Society is doing. He added that he thinks perhaps many of the members have little idea of the vast amount of invaluable material the Society has collected, and is collecting, on the history of the State and the fine job it is doing in processing and making this material accessible, not only to our own citizens, but also to scholars and students all over the country.

He said that despite a very small staff and the handicap of crowded quarters—which can be readily seen from the condition of the reading room—the Society has achieved phenomenal growth and first rank among similar societies, not only in the size of its membership, but in the efficiency of its public service.

These outstanding accomplishments, he said, are the result of the brilliant and untiring work of Floyd Shoemaker and his loyal, efficient, and hard-working staff. He added that he knows of no

other institution whose staff gives so unstintingly of its time and effort and which is—if he might put it frankly—so overworked.

Mr. Rozier said that he wanted again to urge the Society's members to visit the library so that they may know more of the Society's fine collections and of the outstanding work it is doing.

In discussing the sites survey, Mr. Rozier noted that the first step was to canvass other states so that Missouri could benefit by their experiences. Of 42 states which replied, 26 had made no attempt to conduct a state-wide survey. Only Kansas and Pennsylvania have completed surveys approximating the planned scope of the Missouri study, while Minnesota, Texas, and Wyoming are now conducting surveys comparable to Missouri's.

The Society has prepared an information form based on the advice of the National Park Service and blanks supplied by ten state sources, and these, together with instruction sheets, are supplied to local workers. During October, 46 persons accepted the responsibility of heading the survey in their counties, and committees have been formed in many of these counties to assist in gathering information. The local historical societies have been very helpful in getting the program under way.

Mr. Rozier stated that when the project is completed the Society will have as a permanent record the correspondence file, a card file noting each site included in the survey, a research file containing the completed information blanks and supplementary notes, and a file of photographs of the important sites. He observed that the project is a challenging one which will, when concluded, give Missouri a valuable inventory of its historic sites.

#### THE SOCIETY'S NEW HOME

Dr. Ellis said that he wanted to endorse all that Mr. Rozier had said about the work of the Society and its high standing. He said that during the years when he was in active teaching, before he had taken up administrative work, he had had occasion to do research in a number of historical societies in other states as well as in the State Historical Society of Missouri and had personal knowledge of the outstanding facilities and work of the Society. Its library, he said, is widely and favorably known, and its collections are extensively used by scholars all over the country who have the highest regard for its resources and its efficient service.

He referred to the fact that between the University and the Society the closest association and most cordial relations have al-

ways existed and that the University has always regarded it an advantage to have the Society on the campus.

Dr. Ellis noted that when the Society was organized it first occupied one or two rooms in Jesse Hall on the first floor near the library of the University. Both remained in Jesse Hall until the completion of the central unit of the present Library Building in 1914. Dr. Ellis said that this was before he came to the University and that it had always been a great mystery to him how the Society had managed to function and expand with the handicap of limited space and, despite that handicap, to achieve phenomenal growth and national recognition.

He noted that the need for larger quarters for the University and Society's libraries had been urgent for some years, and in 1913 the University and the Society requested and obtained a legislative appropriation to the University for a library building for the joint use of the two libraries.

He said that at the time the two libraries moved into this central unit it was thought that the West Wing—or, at least, a wing on either the west or east—would be added in ten years, that the other wing would be added in another ten years, and that the State Historical Society would occupy the East Wing when it was built.

He pointed out that in the original design for the building, the architects had centered it on the site, providing for wings of equal size on the east and west. This, he said, was still the intention when plans were being considered for building the first (or West) wing in the 1930's. But it turned out that the original plans were not sufficiently imaginative, since such rapid and tremendous growth as the two libraries had made had not been anticipated. The architects of the central structure, Jamieson and Spearl of St. Louis, were consulted, and when the West Wing was designed in the 1930's, it was realized that the East Wing would have to be increased greatly beyond the original plans.

Again, in planning the East Wing now to be added, Dr. Ellis said it had been found necessary to enlarge the space to be included in this unit and the same architects have designed this wing.

In comparing the cost of the three parts of the building, Dr. Ellis said that the central part, built between 1913 and 1915, was erected at a cost of \$240,000, and the West Wing, built in 1935-1936, was erected at a cost of \$400,000, a total of \$640,000 for the building as it now stands. The cost of the East Wing will be \$3,500,000—a sum \$500,000 less than the \$4,000,000 requested.

The new wing, Dr. Ellis reported, will extend close to the Hitt Street line of the property, and the Society will occupy the ground floor of this wing and most of the ground floor and one book stack each on the first and second floors of the present building. The Society will have an entrance on Lowry Street at the front of the building and also one on Conley Avenue. The present front entrance will be used by the University Library.

The present plan, he said, will place the Society's collections in a compact unit of rooms. It not only will provide much needed additional space, but it will have the advantage of eliminating the intermingling of the quarters of the two libraries.

The Society and University libraries have always cooperated closely, Dr. Ellis said. He pointed out that duplication in the two collections has been avoided and the research facilities of each library complement those of the other, enhancing the value of each collection.

In conclusion, Dr. Ellis said that plans for the new addition are progressing and that the architects' plans have been completed except for some possible changes in exterior design. He said that the building will be completed by the spring of 1961, possibly late in 1960, though the later date is the more probable one.

#### SECRETARY'S REPORT, JULY, 1955-JUNE, 1957

##### **Members**

Secretary Shoemaker reported that the Society continues to have the largest number of regular members of any state historical society in the United States. Membership passed the 10,000 mark on May 14, 1957, and on June 30 the total reached 10,210, including 196 life members. Recruiters obtaining the most members this biennium are Clement T. Kelly, St. Louis, 37 members; J. E. Murry, Kansas City, 25 members; Benjamin E. Dietrich, Cape Girardeau, 24 members; and Hugh P. Williamson, Jefferson City, 23 members. Deserving special mention is David M. Warren, Panhandle, Texas, a native of Dade County, Missouri, who gave 200 annual memberships and 31 life memberships in the past two years. On July 1, 1957, the Society had 8,664 members living in Missouri, while 1,546 lived in the other 47 states, the District of Columbia, Australia, Canada, the Canal Zone, Cuba, England, Germany, the Hawaiian Islands, Mexico, and Venezuela.

**Library**

Of the Society's varied activities and services, none is more important than the maintenance, processing, and servicing of the library. Its collections of Missouriiana, second to none, and those of the Middle West and West total 109,721 books and pamphlets, 27,959 bound volumes of Missouri newspapers and magazines, and 175,181 reserved Missouri official publications, a total of 312,861 items. The 4,175 items in the Bay Collection, which has increased 40 percent since its purchase in 1941 and many times over in value, serve as a separate unit. There are 8,031,870 pages of newspapers on positive microfilm, equal to 19,307 one-year volumes of an eight-page weekly newspaper; 223,574 pages of manuscript diaries, journals, ledgers, and letters; 838,035 pages of personal census schedules and other manuscript records on microfilm; 120,771 items of State archives; and 864 maps in addition to the highway and geological maps. The library is supplemented with 18,746 art and pictorial pieces. Figures on several smaller items are omitted.

Among the Society's manuscripts on microfilm are the United States personal census schedules of Maryland and South Carolina, 1800-1880; Missouri and Illinois, 1830-1880; and Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, 1830-1870. Of original manuscripts other than those on microfilm, the Society has rare journals, ledgers, diaries, church minute books, individual items, and the private papers of many of Missouri's outstanding men.

The Society's map collection represents practically every phase of Missouri's history from the days when the State was still a part of the territory claimed by France in 1682 down to the present.

The library collections have been used increasingly by laymen as well as scholars who are seeking vital statistics, biographical data, and historical data for utilitarian purposes as well as to increase their own knowledge of the State. During the 1955-1957 biennium 9,554 patrons used the collections, consulting 24,600 books, 3,412 bound volumes and 2,651 single issues of newspapers, 2,638 reels of microfilm newspapers, 2,059 reels of microfilm personal census schedules, and 2,410 manuscripts, state archives, and maps. This is exclusive of the staff's use of the library. Over 4,000 hours of research by staff members were required to answer specific requests by letter and telephone of 2,558 persons.

The Society is nationally recognized for its historical art collections which feature mainly the works of Missouri artists and

Missouri subjects. This fine art collection and the rare book collection of Middle Western Americana attract many visitors to the Society's library, and with the addition of an art gallery in the Society's new quarters the number of visitors to the library will be greatly increased. The most recent acquisition to the art collection, the Floyd C. Shoemaker portrait by Daniel L. MacMorris, now hangs in the Society's reading room.

#### **Cataloging and Acquisitions**

During the biennium 7,932 catalog cards were added. The reference library catalog now has 167,428 cards, supplemented by the Bay Collection with 38,738 cards, a total of 206,166 catalog cards. Also added this biennium were 28,743 analytical, index, and calendar cards, bringing this total to 772,119 cards. This makes a grand total of 978,285 catalog and index cards available to public and staff.

The reference library acquired a net increase of 3,124 separate titles of books and pamphlets and a net increase of 4,039 reserve copies of the Missouri official publications during the biennium. The library also received 1,272 serials; 708 cuts, lithographs, photographs, and a painting; and 184 maps. Also acquired were 1,001,567 positive film pages and 724,741 negative film pages of Missouri newspapers. The Society now receives 331 current Missouri newspapers, 93 current Missouri magazines, and 57 current Missouri college periodicals. The gain in manuscripts, including original items and originals on microfilm, was 405,371 pages.

#### **Microfilming and Binding**

Acquisitions in the newspaper library during the biennium include the purchase of 230,526 positive and 186,165 negative film pages of old newspapers and 695,046 positive and 408,084 negative film pages of current files. The total of the Society's microfilming for the period is 925,572 positive pages and 594,249 negative pages. This was supplemented by the donation of 75,995 positive pages and 130,222 negative pages of microfilm.

The positive film gifts from the editors include 53,965 pages of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* from Joseph Pulitzer, III, 6,158 pages of the *Kirksville Daily Express* from E. E. Swain, 10,248 pages of the *Columbia Daily Tribune* from H. J. "Jack" Waters, 4,424 pages



of the *Fulton Daily Sun-Gazette* from Virgil A. Johnston, Jr., and 1,200 pages of the Rock Port *Atchison County Mail* by John Henry Cox.

Donations by Jack Waters, Virgil Johnston, and Henry Cox also included the negative film, and E. E. Swain donated 96,596 negative film pages of the *Kirksville Daily Express*, June, 1906-December, 1952, and January-December, 1955. The Springfield Public Library donated 17,754 pages of the *Springfield Daily News*, 1955, and the *Springfield Leader and Press*, 1955.

The total increase in microfilmed newspapers by purchase and donation for the biennium is 1,001,567 positive and 724,471 negative pages.

The largest donations the Society has received in the field of microfilmed newspapers are 284,276 positive pages of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* from the late Joseph Pulitzer, II, and Joseph Pulitzer, III, and 106,532 positive and 96,596 negative pages of the *Kirksville Daily Express* from E. E. Swain.

If a library is to protect its collections the preservation of materials must be a continuing process. During the biennium 1,135 books, pamphlets, magazines, and manuscript record books and 47 volumes of newspapers were bound for the reference library, 441 books and pamphlets were bound for the Bay Collection, and 267 maps were mounted on muslin or were tissue covered.

### Publications

The Society has continued its program of publications, highlighted by the *Missouri Historical Review*. The *Review*, now beginning its fifty-second volume, has the largest regular membership circulation of any magazine published by a state historical society. Historical data on Missouri and Missourians in the eight issues published from July, 1955, through April, 1957, covers 992 pages of the *Review*. Typed copy of 1,712 pages was meticulously checked and edited, and 249 illustrations were used.

The historical feature articles, begun in 1925 as a free service to Missouri newspaper editors, were given a new name this past year. Formerly known as "This Week in Missouri History," the title was changed with the July, 1956, issue of the *Review* to "Vignettes of Famous Missourians."

The value of the *Review* has been greatly enhanced by the publication of cumulative indexes to Volumes 1-25 and 26-45 and by an index in each current volume beginning with Volume 44.



This biennium also saw the completion of Volume XVIII of the documentary series, *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of the State of Missouri*. This volume includes the inaugural, biennial, special, and veto messages and the proclamations of the second administration of Governor Phil M. Donnelly, 1953-1957. This series, which will be continued, provides an authentic picture of Missouri history invaluable to the research student and general public and now fills more than 9,100 pages.

The publication of the *28th Biennial Report* continues a series begun in 1901.

#### **Highway Historical Markers**

A total of 52 markers for historic areas in 48 counties and the city of St. Louis had been completed at the close of the second biennial period of the marker program in 1955. During the current biennium 28 more markers were finished for an additional 26 counties, making a total of 80 markers representing 74 counties and the city of St. Louis at the close of the 1955-1957 period.

All of the markers completed in the 1951-1953 and 1953-1955 bienniums have been erected except four—Bonne Terre, Nevada, Platte County, and St. Charles. Twelve of the markers completed in this 1955-1957 biennium have also been erected. The State Highway Commission is sometimes unable to place the marker as readily as desirable because of new highway construction, rerouting, and the difficulty in obtaining land suitable for a roadside park or turnout.

A series of articles explaining the program and giving the inscriptions on the markers completed in the 1951-1953 and 1953-1955 bienniums appear in the *Review* for January, April, and July, 1955, and April, July, and October, 1957.

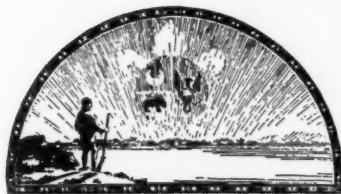
Dedications have been held with fine and fitting ceremonies for markers at Arrow Rock, Bethel, Bowling Green, Cape Girardeau, Cassville, Fort Orleans in Carroll County, Fredericktown, Hermann, Kennett, Liberty, Macon, Neosho, New Madrid, and Trenton. Plans for other dedications are always in progress, and on each occasion the Society is gratified by the fine planning and the cooperation by local communities, the State Highway Commission, and State officials. The highway historical marker program, which is a joint project of the State Historical Society of Missouri and the State Highway Commission, is revealing to Missourians their rich heritage

and allowing out-of-State travelers to appreciate Missouri's role in the Nation's history.

#### **County Historical Societies**

A rewarding service of the Society is assistance in the founding and operation of local historical societies to promote grassroots interest and activity in Missouri history. Seven active county organizations were founded during this biennium: Franklin County, Barry County, Carroll County, Maries County, St. Charles County, Marion County, and Carter County. Nearly all of the 30 county historical societies now in existence are auxiliary members of the State Society, and notes on the activities of local historical societies appear in each issue of the *Review*. In all, there are 49 active local historical organizations in the State.

During the biennium just completed the State Historical Society has continued to make progress in its major objectives, the collection, preservation, and publication of materials relating to the history of Missouri and the Middle West.



## VIGNETTES OF FAMOUS MISSOURIANS

BY DOROTHY J. CALDWELL\*

The founder of the first separate school of journalism in the United States, the Jesuit missionary who became the friend and counselor of hostile tribes of western Indians, and America's most famous guide in the early exploration of the West, are the famous Missourians whose life sketches appear in this issue. The sketches were released to the newspapers of the State in October, November, and December, 1957, under the title, "This Week in Missouri History."

The illustration of the Chinese lion used in the first sketch is reproduced through the courtesy of Professor Clifton C. Edom of the University of Missouri School of Journalism. The picture for the second sketch, from Hiram Martin Chittenden and Alfred Talbot Richardson, *Father De Smet's Life and Travels Among the North American Indians*, volume three, is used by permission of Mrs. Eleanor Chittenden Cross. The portrait of the third subject is reproduced from Stanley Vestal, *Kit Carson*, through the courtesy of the author and Kit Carson, III, and the picture of the subject with his favorite horse is from Dewitt C. Peters, *The Life and Adventures of Kit Carson*.

References accompany each article for those who may wish to read further.

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\*Dorothy J. Caldwell, B.S., Northeast Missouri State Teachers College; B.F.A., B.J., and M.A., University of Missouri; now research associate at the State Historical Society of Missouri.

**THIS MISSOURI COUNTRY EDITOR FOUNDED THE FIRST  
SEPARATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM**

*Released October 10, 1957*

He rose to fame as the founder and dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri at Columbia, president of the Press Congress of the World, and president of the University of Missouri. Who was he?

1. *Where did he get his start in newspaper work?*

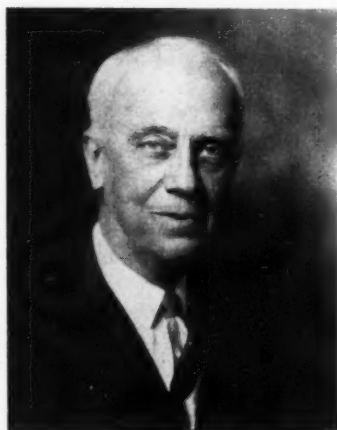
A. Born in Boonville in 1864, he graduated from high school there and then set type on the *Boonville Topic*. In 1884 he was hired as local editor on the *Boonville Advertiser* and soon became editor and part owner of the paper. He was elected the youngest president of the Missouri Press Association in 1888 and of the National Editorial Association in 1893.

2. *What was his success as an editor?*

A. He came to Columbia in 1889 as editor of the *Herald*, later buying the paper and remaining its editor until 1908. Under his editorship the *Herald* became known as the "model American weekly."

3. *What were his contributions to professional journalism?*

A. He founded in 1908 the first school of journalism to grant a Bachelor of Journalism degree at the University of Missouri, where he served as dean for 27 years. There he inaugurated an annual "Journalism Week," which brought world-famous visiting journalists to the school. He wrote and practiced the "Journalists' Creed," still used in newspaper offices around the world. It was said that he found journalism a trade and helped make it a profession.



**Founder of the First Separate  
School of Journalism in the World**

4. *How did he win world fame?*

A. National and international organizations gave him awards to study, travel, and write. In 1902 he was elected president for North America of the International Press Congress in Berne, Switzerland; he was organizer and secretary of the World Press Parliament at the St. Louis Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904; and in 1915 he was one of the founders of the Press Congress of the World at San Francisco, serving later as president for ten years. In Tokyo, Japan, in 1918 he launched the *Trans-Pacific* magazine, and in 1927 he helped establish a journalism department at Yenching University, Peking, China.

5. *Why was he known as Missouri's "most valuable citizen?"*

A. With remarkable versatility of interests, he was a leader in State and local affairs; the author of journalism textbooks, Missouri histories, and short fiction and essays; an orator noted for pungent wit, facility of expression, and kindly understanding; a member of the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri from 1899 to 1908; and one of the 35 founders of the State Historical Society of Missouri in 1898 and a member of its Executive Committee from 1901 to 1935. With no earned academic degree, he was awarded the LL. D. by Missouri Valley College, Kansas State Agricultural College, and Washington University, and became president of the University of Missouri in 1930, holding the position until his death in 1935.



Courtesy C. C. Edom

6. *How is his memory honored?*

A. A journalism building on

**One of Two Fifteenth - Century Stone Lions Presented in 1931 by the Chinese Govt. to the University of Missouri School of Journalism**

the University of Missouri campus was named in his honor in 1936, and a tablet to his memory was placed at the entrance by Sigma Delta Chi. He was one of the prominent Missourians for whom a Liberty Ship was named in World War II.

7. *What was his name?*

A. Walter Williams.

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[References: Howard L. Conard, editor, *Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri* (New York, 1901), VI, 477-78; Roscoe P. Ellard, *In Memoriam Walter Williams: 1864-1935* (Columbia, 1936); Floyd C. Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians* (Chicago, 1943), IV, 28-30; personal information from Mrs. Sarah Lockwood Williams.]

**MISSOURI'S BELOVED "APOSTLE OF THE INDIANS": WHO WAS HE?**

*Released November 7, 1957*

Loved and trusted by the Indians of the Plains, Rocky Mountains, and the Coast, this Jesuit missionary, called by them "the great Black Robe," established Indian missions on the Missouri River and throughout the Pacific Northwest, served as Indian peacemaker for the United States government, and was the author of noted books of travel. Do you know his name?

1. *What was his background?*

A. The son of a Belgian shipowner, he was born in the picturesque village of Termonde in 1801. As a boy he possessed such physical strength that he was dubbed "Samson" by his schoolmates. While a seminary student in 1821, he was chosen to accompany Father Nerinckx, a Kentucky missionary, back to America.

2. *When did he come to Missouri?*

A. After his arrival in Philadelphia, he went to Whitmarsh, near Baltimore, to enter the novitiate of the Jesuit order, but two years later he was chosen for the new novitiate, the second in the United States, at Florissant, near St. Louis. In Missouri he was ordained in 1827; he taught Indian boys at St. Regis Seminary at Florissant; he helped to construct the Jesuit St. Louis College which opened in 1829 and three years later was chartered as St. Louis University; and he served there as a faculty member from 1830 to 1833.

3. *When did he begin his great missionary work?*

A. After a four-year sojourn in Europe, he returned to St. Louis in 1837 and the next year was sent to found a mission among the Potawatomies near the present site of Council Bluffs, Iowa. Here he began to write his famous travel letters abounding in descriptions of the country through which he passed and a fund of Indian lore.

4. *What was his greatest work work as a missionary?*

A. From 1840 to 1846 he founded missions among many Rocky Mountain and Columbia River Valley tribes, aided the Canadian Catholic missions in the Willamette Valley, and made peace with the Blackfoot Indians. Although he went unprotected among hostile tribes, the dignity and sweetness of his manner and his strength of character caused the Indians to speak of him as "the great Black Robe" and "the Indian's best friend." With untiring activity he traveled thousands of miles by river and land to visit the Indians and made nine trips to Europe to seek aid for the missions.



*Courtesy Eleanor Chittenden Cross*

**"The Indian's Best Friend"**

5. *What was his later work?*

A. After 1846 he returned to St. Louis to assist in the Jesuit province administration. A growing feeling in Rome that he was planning on too large a scale discouraged any further official mission work although he continued to visit the missions. As peacemaker, he attended the Fort Laramie Council in 1851 at the request of the St. Louis superintendent of Indian affairs. He was ostensibly connected as chaplain, but actually as peacemaker, with General Harney's troops in the "Mormon rebellion" and the Yakima Indian war in 1858-1859. But his most dra-

matic mission was his visit in 1868 to the camp of Sitting Bull after the hostile Sioux had sworn to kill the first white man to show himself among them. News of his death in St. Louis in 1873 caused universal sorrow. He was buried at Florissant.

6. *How was he honored?*

A. The Belgian king conferred upon him the Order of Leopold in 1865. A Lake in Wyoming, a mountain in Canada, and towns in Montana, South Dakota, and Idaho were named for him. In 1878 a statue was erected in his honor at Termonde, Belgium.

7. *What was his name?*

A. Father Pierre-Jean De Smet.

[References: Hiram Martin Chittenden and Alfred Talbot Richardson, *Father De Smet's Life and Travel Among the American Indians* (New York, 1905), four volumes; Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone, editors, *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York, 1943), V, 255-56; E. Lavelle, *The Life of Father De Smet* (New York, 1915); Adolph B. Suess, *Seventieth Anniversary of the Life of a Great Missionary* (Belleville, Illinois, 1943); Reuben Gold Thwaites, editor, *Early Western Travels* (Cleveland, 1906), XXVII, 122-411; XXIX, 113-454; *Missouri Historical Review*, XXXVI, (April 1942), 343-49.]

# THIS SADDLER'S APPRENTICE FROM MISSOURI BECAME AMERICA'S MOST NOTED WESTERN GUIDE

Released December 5, 1957

Trapper, hunter, guide, Indian fighter, Indian agent, and soldier, this Missouri boy who ran away for a life of adventure became the classic guide of the West and the idol of American youth. Who was he?

1. *What was his connection with Missouri?*

A. Before he was two years old he came with his parents from Madison County, Kentucky, where he was born in 1809, to the Boon's Lick country of central Missouri. In 1825 he was apprenticed to a saddler in old Franklin, outfitting point of the Santa Fé trail.

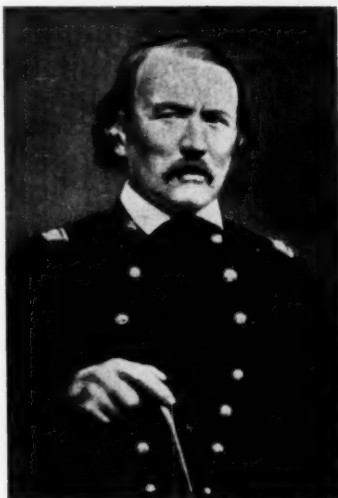
2. *How did he happen to leave Missouri?*

A. The lure of the trail proved too strong for him. On October 6, 1826, the saddler advertised his disappearance in the *Missouri Intelligencer*, offering a one-cent reward for his return. But the runaway had found a job as horse herder in the dusty rear of a wagon train bound for Santa Fé.



3. *How did he gain experience as a trapper and Indian fighter?*

A. From Santa Fé he went to Taos, New Mexico, where he served with various expeditions as cook, teamster, and interpreter. In 1829 he was engaged as a trapper with Ewing Young's party, the first of its kind to cross from the Rio Grande to the Pacific Coast and back again. He returned in 1830, an experienced trapper and Indian fighter. For the next nine or ten years he trapped in the Northwest. In 1835 he fought a duel over an Arapaho Indian girl whom he married the next year.



*Courtesy Kit Carson, III*

**He Ran Away from Missouri for a Life of Adventure in the West**

4. *How did he gain country-wide fame?*

A. After the death of his wife, he returned to Missouri in 1842 to place his daughter, Adaline, with relatives. On the return trip from St. Louis, he met Lieutenant John Charles Frémont, and in the succeeding years he served as guide for three of Frémont's expeditions. His remarkable skill impelled Frémont to give him the spotlight in official reports, and he became a Western hero. A small, modest man with bandy legs, blue eyes, and sandy hair, his personal appearance and manner belied his heroic deeds. Returning to Taos in 1843, he married Maria Josefa Jaramillo, the beautiful daughter of a highly-respected Taos family.

5. *What were his later activities?*

A. Serving in California and the Southwest in the Mexican War, he performed the desperate feat of crawling barefoot over desert ground through the Mexican lines to bring aid from San Diego to General Kearney's troops after the disastrous battle of San Pasqual. Sent with dispatches to Washington in 1847,

he was honored there by high officials. As U. S. Indian agent at Taos from 1853 to 1860, he was respected by the Indians. He resigned this post at the outbreak of the Civil War and, in command of a New Mexican volunteer regiment, served in several Indian campaigns of the war. In 1863 his regiment broke the war spirit of the Navajo tribe, long a terror to the settlements.

In 1866 he took command of Fort Garland, Colorado, but illness forced him to relinquish his post. He died in 1868 at Fort Lyon. He was buried near there, and a year later his body was removed to Taos.



An Artist's Conception of Him  
With His Favorite Horse, Apache

6. *How is his memory honored?*

A. Mountains, lakes, towns, counties, parks, and one state capital have been named for him. His Taos and Fort Lyon homes are now museums. His equestrian statue surmounts the Pioneer Monument in the Denver Civic Center; another stands in the park named for him in Trinidad, Colorado. His monument in the Santa Fé plaza bears this inscription, "He led the way."

7. *What was his name?*

A. Christopher (Kit) Carson.

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[References: George Douglas Brewerton, *Overland with Kit Carson* (New York, 1930); Allen Johnson, editor, *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York, 1943), III, 530-33; Milo Milton Quaife, editor, *Kit Carson's Autobiography* (Chicago, 1935); Edwin L. Sabin, *Kit Carson Days* (Chicago, 1914).]

## HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

### A PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY

Dr. Hattie M. Anderson retired from the history department at West Texas State College, Canyon, Texas, last year after 37 years of service. Born near Norborne, Carroll County, Missouri, Dr. Anderson's academic experience, with the exception of one year at the University of Chicago, was in her native state. After graduating from Central Missouri State Teachers College, she earned her B.S., A.M., and Ph. D. at the University of Missouri.

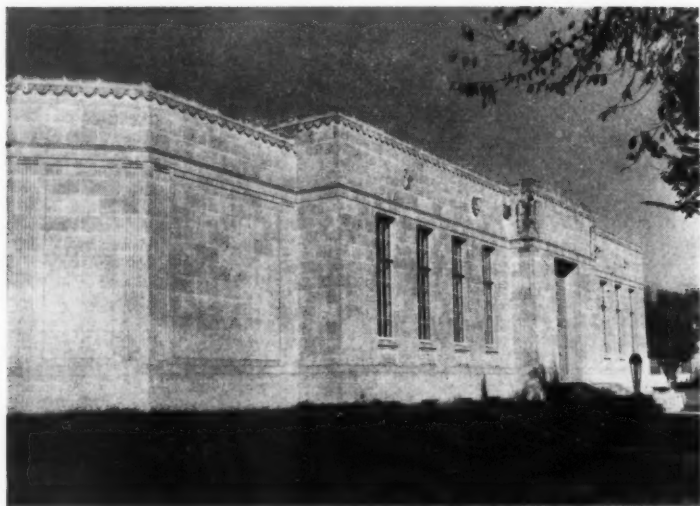
Soon after joining the faculty at West Texas State College in 1920 Dr. Anderson was impressed by the opportunity to study a pioneer area while many of the original settlers remained. Some foundation had been prepared for the preservation of this section's history through the Panhandle-Plains Historical Society, organized in 1919. Now the idea of a regional historical society caught on quickly; and the efforts of Dr. Anderson, who is often referred to as the "cofounder" of the society, led to the establishment of one of the most significant regional organizations in the United States. Dr. Anderson was chairman of



**Dr. Hattie M. Anderson**

the committee which drew up the constitution and by-laws and a cosigner of the society's State charter. She was corresponding secretary of the society during its early years, served on the board of directors, and has been recording secretary since 1940.

Another leader in the establishment and growth of the society and a prime mover in building the museum is Dr. L. F. Sheffy, who also retired from the faculty of West Texas State College in 1957 after serving 39 years as head of the history department. Dr. Sheffy, a native Texan, assisted in organizing the society and was elected its first president. He became field secretary in 1930, when the group launched its building campaign, and was largely responsible for the museum. He also served as secretary of the society,



Courtesy Panhandle-Plains Historical Society

**Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum**

1932-1939; executive secretary, 1939-1953; editor of the *Panhandle-Plains Review*, 1930-1948; and was re-elected president in 1954.

Another Missourian, David M. Warren, has played an important role in the society during recent years. A native of Dade County, Warren now lives in Panhandle, Texas. He became a director of the society in 1945 and served as president, 1948-1949.

Since its organization in 1919 the growth of the Panhandle-Plains Historical Society has been phenomenal. Its collections, which are among the largest and most valuable in the Southwest, include both written records and physical remains of prehistoric and modern peoples and a vast amount of archeological and paleontological materials which were excavated in the area.

The accumulation of materials soon created a housing problem. The Texas Legislature matched money subscribed through private donations, and in 1933 the first unit of the museum was opened. A second unit which more than tripled the Society's floorspace was added a decade later. Since the first unit opened in April, 1933, over a million visitors have registered at the museum, and a dream nurtured by a transplanted Missourian is coming true.

MEMBERS ACTIVE IN INCREASING THE SOCIETY'S MEMBERSHIP

During the three months of August, September, and October, 1957, the following members of the Society have increased its membership as indicated:

THIRTEEN NEW MEMBERS

Murray, J. E., Kansas City

TWELVE NEW MEMBERS

Missouri Show-Me Club, Los Angeles, Calif.

Robinson, Frank L., Los Angeles, Calif.

NINE NEW MEMBERS

Currie, Edward Alexander, Jr., Hattiesburg, Miss.

SEVEN NEW MEMBERS

Eads, Mrs. David F., Columbia

Somerville, George W., Chillicothe

SIX NEW MEMBERS

Hoover, H. Lee, Springfield

Morris, Mrs. Monia, Warrensburg

FIVE NEW MEMBERS

Watson, B. B., Palmyra

FOUR NEW MEMBERS

Schantz, Leroy, Springfield

THREE NEW MEMBERS

Coffey, Thomas R., Vienna

Dallmeyer, Mrs. Margaret Smith, Jefferson City

Dalton, Phoebe, Poplar Bluff

Dawson, Mrs. Lerton V., San Diego, Calif.

Dyche, W. A., Springfield

Eble, John, Kirksville

Enns, Wilbur R., Columbia

Holmes, Charles L., San Francisco, Calif.

Jackson, Ellis O., Marshfield

Shoemaker, Floyd C., Columbia

Townsend, Glen, Kirkwood

Weber, Mrs. Kossuth C., Farmington

TWO NEW MEMBERS

Baker, Tom F., Essex

Cleveland, John M., Columbia

Greene County Historical Society, Springfield

Hiett, William Duke, Houston

Johnson, R. M., Jr., Sedalia

Jones, Mrs. Douglas H., Webster Groves

Lambrechts, Elva, St. Louis  
 Landwehr, Mrs. Louis, Clayton  
 Linn, James E., Columbia  
 Lucas, Mrs. Okla H., Fayette  
 McQuoid, Mrs. Willard G., Clayton  
 Mermoud, Mrs. J. Fred, Monett

Miller, Hunter, Portageville  
 Schultz, Mrs. R. F., St. Louis  
 Stokes, E. A., St. Louis  
 Warren, Mrs. G. P., Carrollton  
 Welsh, Mr. & Mrs. Donald H., Columbia

## ONE NEW MEMBER

Adams, I. C., Jr., Columbia  
 Allen, Carl C., Kirkwood  
 Applegate, William E., Battle Ground, Ind.  
 Banta, Byron B., Marshall  
 Bartlett, Daniel, St. Louis  
 Barton, Leonard F., Jefferson City  
 Blake, Raymond E., Independence  
 Bond, James, Harrisburg, Illinois  
 Booth, H. R., Hamilton  
 Bradshaw, Mrs. Jennie, Valley Park  
 Bradshaw, Mrs. William L., Columbia  
 Brown, Andy J., Troy  
 Brown, J. Warren, Kansas City  
 Brown, Mrs. Mollie S., Charleston  
 Bushnell, R. B., St. Charles  
 Butcher, Ralph E., University City  
 Carr, Nanon L., Kansas City  
 Carr, William H., Lee's Summit  
 Chambers, John C., Rea  
 Chapman, Mrs. Zola, Liberty  
 Colley, Vic, Mt. Vernon  
 Cramer, Buell B., Columbia  
 Curtis, L. S., St. Louis  
 Curtis, W. C., Columbia  
 Dickey, H. B., Jefferson City  
 Dietrich, Benjamin E., Cape Girardeau  
 Dille, G. E., University City  
 Eakins, Mrs. Paul R., Sikeston  
 Evans, O. D., St. Louis  
 Fons, Mrs. Peter A., St. Louis  
 Gerhardt, J. W., Cape Girardeau  
 Germann, F. A., Rolla  
 Gooch, Mrs. G. E., Meadville  
 Griffith, Pheobe, Carthage  
 Gwinn, M. S., Sikeston  
 Hall, Gordon L., New York, N. Y.  
 Hall, Stanley, St. Joseph  
 Handlan, E. R., Fenton  
 Hart, Walter O., Breckenridge  
 Hayden, Charles V., Kansas City

Herren, Cline C., Marshfield  
 Hillebrandt, Ben F., Kansas City  
 Hobbs, Mrs. Myrene H., Jefferson City  
 Hollenbeck, Marshall, Sikeston  
 Hollenbeck, P. S., Vienna  
 Hull, O. Brandon, Lubbock, Texas  
 Hurtgen, Mrs. Laura, De Soto  
 James, Queen, Clarence  
 Jayne, E. M., Kirksville  
 Jolly, J. M., St. Charles  
 Keller, Cal, Moberly  
 Knox, William F., Warrensburg  
 LaMar, John B., Fulton  
 Lippitt, Mrs. A. C., Topeka, Kans.  
 MacInnis, Florence E., Kansas City  
 McReynolds, Allen, Carthage  
 Massey, Rufus Lyman, Kansas City  
 Miller, Mrs. Herman, Macon  
 Morris, Mrs. W. E., Elburn, Ill.  
 Motley, Mrs. Robert S., Bowling Green  
 Munro, Mrs. Donald D., Versailles  
 Nelson, Nancy, Washington, D. C.  
 Nicholas, Gene, Valley Park  
 Noll, Mrs. Eva H., Excelsior Springs  
*Ozark Mountaineer*, Branson  
 Parker, Ward S., Creve Coeur  
 Proctor, John William, Columbia  
 Ransford, Charles O., Shelby  
 Roberts, Roy F., Fredericktown  
 Robins, Mrs. F. C., Macon  
 Rockwood, C. M., Versailles  
 Rollins, Mrs. Frank, Columbia  
 Roop, Lewis W., De Soto  
 Russell, Vic, Dexter  
 Sampson, D. E., Crestwood  
 Shadwell, Mrs. F. W., Jefferson City  
 Sheets, Lena E., Higginsville  
 Shults, Mrs. Archie, St. Clair  
 Smith, Winston R., Moberly  
 Sterling, John A., Maplewood  
 Stockard, Mrs. Alden, Jefferson City

Stone, Betty L., St. Louis  
 Storment, Mrs. J. C., Marthasville  
 Sutton, Nelle K., Bethany  
 Swofford, Mrs. R. T., Jr., Kansas City  
 Tayloe, William L., Fulton  
 Tomsen, Mrs. Mary M., Oakland,  
 Calif.  
 Warren, David M., Panhandle, Texas

White, Leland R., Wentzville  
 Williams, Roy D., Boonville  
 Willis, Mrs. Raymond, Overland  
 Wilson, Mrs. A. Reed, Kansas City  
 Winetroub, Mrs. Cary, Shelbyville  
 Withers, Mrs. Robert S., Liberty  
 Wortman, Beverly, St. Louis

NEW MEMBERS IN THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Three hundred and thirty-four applications for membership were received by the Society during the three months of August, September, and October, 1957. The total annual and life memberships as of November 1, 1957 was 10,521.

The new members are:

Abercrombie, Hugh, Cushing, Okla-  
 homa  
 Abercrombie, R. T., Kingfisher, Okla.  
 Adams, Mrs. E. R., La Plata  
 Albert, Paul W., Columbia  
 Alexander, W. Jerome, Portland, Ore.  
 Allison, Mrs. G. R., Poplar Bluff  
 Amos, Mrs. Don L., Kansas City  
 Anderson, O. S., Jr., Magnolia, Ark.  
 Anderson, O. S., II, Pine Bluff, Ark.  
 Argo, Ray E., St. Louis  
 Arms, L. M., Chicago, Ill., LIFE  
 Baker, Elvira I., Kansas City  
 Baker, Mrs. Frances, Baxter Springs,  
 Kansas  
 Baker, Rebecca, Carbondale, Ill.  
 Barger, Charles, Richmond Heights  
 Battle Ground High School, Battle  
 Ground, Indiana  
 Becker, R. M., Columbia  
 Beckner, Mrs. Arrena, Marshfield  
 Bell, F. Ferguson, Kansas City  
 Billups, Mrs. Helen, Vandalia  
 Blackwell, Lillian, Flat River  
 Blume, Mrs. Paul, Springfield  
 Bolton, Mrs. Douglas, Armstrong  
 Bonebrake, M. D., Springfield  
 Books, Mr. & Mrs. H. E., Fulton  
 Booth, Bertha, Hamilton

Boucher, Francis H., St. Louis County  
 Boulware, Spencer, Palmyra  
 Bradshaw, Jennie, Valley Park  
 Brewer, Mrs. L., Detroit, Mich.  
 Bridget, Mrs. Alma, Kahoka  
 Britt, Ernest S., St. Louis  
 Brown, Mrs. David A., Jefferson City  
 Brown, Miriam, Springfield  
 Brownlee, R. S., Columbia  
 Buchanan, Mrs. Muriel, Kansas City  
 Buckingham, Frank M., Kirksville  
 Burcham, Paul B., Columbia  
 Burk, C. Dean, Wood River, Ill.  
 Burk, Mr. & Mrs. G. E., Liberty  
 Burns, Mrs. T. J., Springhill, La.  
 Butcher, J. O., Barstow, California  
 Butler, Ralph M., Independence  
 Cain, William H., Butler  
 Cartmill, Mrs. Edwin, Casper, Wyo.  
 Cary, Mrs. H. McKay, Carrollton  
 Cash, Mrs. L. B., Springfield  
 Castle, Mrs. Walter E., Otterville  
 Caulfield, Henry S., St. Louis  
 Cheyne-Macpherson Wm., Dumfries,  
 Scotland  
 Chisholm, Donald H., Kansas City  
 Chlarson, Mrs. Erma, Seattle, Wash.  
 Church, Jerry, Lee's Summit  
 Cleaveland, Bruce, Boone, Iowa

- Cleaveland, Lloyd A., Chillicothe  
 Collinsville Memorial Public Library,  
 Collinsville, Illinois  
 Coon, Mrs. Walter A., Springfield  
 Cozine, William N., Houston  
 Cramer, Buell B., Columbia  
 Crane, Wallace, Sikeston  
 Crawford, Daphne D., Alexandria, Va.  
 Crouch, James Arthur, Jr., St. Louis  
 Cummins, Pat, Kansas City  
 Current River Regional Library, Van  
 Buren  
 Currie, George B., Hattiesburg, Miss.  
 Daniel, Otis, Morehouse  
 Davidson, Roy A., Webster Groves  
 Dellande, William D., Columbia  
 Demetria, Sister, Kirkwood  
 Dessert, R. B., Sr., El Centro, Calif.  
 Dietzler, John P., Webster Groves  
 Dougherty, James A., Rock Hill  
 Drumheller, Mrs. M. L., Dallas, Texas  
 Duncan, Mrs. Oral B., Independence  
 Dyche, W. R., Springfield  
 Eaton, R. Virgil, Palmyra  
 Eble, Mrs. C. H.; St. Louis  
 Eble, John, Kirksville  
 Edmondson, Mr. & Mrs. Bill, Cassville  
 Ege, Mrs. E. Grant, Parkville  
 Ekstrom, Mrs. G. M., Alameda, Calif.  
 Elder, Mrs. C. B., Farmington  
 Elliott, Leona, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Elliott, Terry, Blue Springs  
 Enochs, R. A., Sedalia  
 Erickson, Mrs. Hazel, Marshfield  
 Farley, Floella, Nevada  
 Flinn, Velda M., Colorado Springs,  
 Colorado  
 Foreman, Minnie A., Santa Monica,  
 Calif.  
 Foster, Mrs. Elliott, Edgerton  
 French, Frank Sikes, Cleveland, Ohio  
 Friesner, Mrs. Monza, Meadville  
 Fritz, William E., Kansas City  
 Fry, Mrs. Dorothy S., Chicago, Ill.  
 Fultz, C. N., Cape Girardeau  
 Galbraith, R. C., Monroe City  
 Garrard, Mrs. J. W., Independence  
 Gibbany, Mrs. W. W., Jefferson City  
 Girando, Mrs. Tony, Excelsior, LIFE  
 Gladish, Harry E., Higginsville  
 Gleason, Mrs. Frank, Excelsior Springs  
 Glenn, G. Everette, Kansas City, LIFE  
 Goodpasture, Anna, Hollywood, Calif.  
 Gorton, Archie D., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Grant, G. M., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Grant, Mrs. James P., Baltimore, Md.  
 Gray, Mrs. W. F., Kingsville, Texas  
 Grubb, James R., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Grubbs, Keith H., Excelsior Springs  
 Gruetzemacher, Laura, St. Louis  
 Gwinn, M. S., Sikeston  
 Gwinn, Mrs. M. S., Sikeston  
 Haight, Mrs. William, Jefferson City  
 Hall, Mrs. John M., Liberty  
 Hammond, Louise, Kansas City  
 Hankins, Mrs. Eula D., Kansas City  
 Hardaway, Francis P., St. Louis  
 Hart, Mr. & Mrs. R. V., Jr., University  
 City  
 Hawkins, George L., Webster Groves  
 Hazelwood, Robert L., Carthage  
 Hecht, Warren A., Creve Coeur  
 Heckman, Mrs. William L., Hermann  
 Helms, Mrs. Conrad R., Kansas City  
 Hembree, John, Memphis, Tennessee  
 Hess, Charles F., Cuba  
 Hill, C. Howard, Jacksonville, Fla.  
 Hill, Mrs. Grace C., Richmond Heights  
 Hill, Mrs. James, Marthasville  
 Hoerner, Mrs. Edith, St. Louis  
 Hollenbeck, Anne, Des Moines, Iowa  
 Hopkins, Robert M., Iberia  
 Hopson, Mr. & Mrs. S. L., Los Angeles,  
 California  
 Hunolt, J. W., LaBelle  
 Jenks, Ted, Crosswell, Michigan  
 Johnson, C. S., St. Louis  
 Johnson, Willoughby, Columbia  
 Johnston, Mrs. L. F., Poplar Bluff  
 Jones, George G., Montgomery City  
 Jones, Mrs. Irwin B., Columbia  
 Joplin Jr. College, Joplin  
 Josias, Robert, New York, N. Y.  
 Kampmann, Leo P., Fredericktown  
 Katzman, Robert J., Independence  
 Keller, Leland H., Wentzville  
 Kernaghan, Reba, Excelsior Springs  
 Kiefer, Jack, Osceola



- Killion, Mrs. L. O., Parnell  
 Kling, Mrs. Emmett, Butler  
 Knorr, Bette, Rock Hill  
 Koger, Franklin W., Kansas City  
 Kruetzer, Mrs. Inae W., Carthage  
 Krull, Paul, St. Louis  
 Lammers, Ben F., Washington  
 Lefferdink, Dorothy M., St. Louis  
 Lippitt, Mrs. A. C., Meadville  
 Lippitt, John A., Topeka, Kansas  
 Littrell, Robert E., Warrensburg  
 Logan, Ruth V., New Florence  
 Lohmeyer, Mrs. O. H., Kansas City  
 Long, J. Fred, Springfield  
 Lottmann, A. C., St. Louis  
 Luck, Bob, Jefferson City  
 Luckey, Thomas D., Columbia  
 McAuliffe, Mary E., Excelsior Springs  
 McCanse, Raymond A., Kansas City  
 McClaran, Ray E., Sr., Independence  
 McClure, Beulah Fae, Lubbock, Texas  
 McConaghy, Mrs. Mina, St. Louis  
 McCue, George R., Kirkwood  
 McGinnis, Mrs. Tillie, Los Angeles, California  
 McKinstry, Mrs. Earl V., De Soto  
 McMahon, Gibson H., Tucson, Arizona  
 McMullen, Larry L., Columbia  
 McPheeters, E. E., Springfield  
 Mackintosh, J. P., Edinburgh, Scotland  
 Macpherson, Ewen G., Melbourne, Australia  
 Magee, Ruth, Marshall  
 Malone, Mrs. Lois A., Brinktown  
 Markham, P. W., Brookfield  
 Martin, E. F., Kirkwood  
 Martin, T. T., Columbia  
 Marx, Mr. & Mrs. Art, Jr., Springfield  
 Matlack, Essie, St. Louis  
 Mattingly, Mrs. Barak T., St. Louis  
 Maupin, Charles, California  
 Maurer, Harry E., Kirksville  
 Mermoud, Mr. & Mrs. J. F., Monett  
 Meyerhardt, Mrs. Julius, Jefferson City  
 Michels, Henry, Jr., Chicago, Illinois  
 Miller, Fred, Shelbyville  
 Miller, Mrs. J. C., Columbia  
 Miller, John P., Arlington, Mass.  
 Miller, Walter M., Columbia  
 Millsap, J. E., Springfield  
 Millsap, Marvin, Forsyth  
 Misemer, Mrs. Charles A., Miller  
 Montgomery, E. B., Panhandle, Texas  
 Moore, H. A., Sr., Hattiesburg, Miss.  
 Morton, Mrs. Mary L., Tucson, Ariz.  
 Mueller, Martin J., Kansas City  
 Murphy, James Donald, Kansas City  
 Napier, Mr. & Mrs. R. R., Mexico  
 Nelson, Louis O., Kansas City  
 Nichols, Mrs. Jessie, Hannibal  
 Nicolay, Louis H., St. Louis  
 Noe, Harry C., St. Louis  
 Olert, Frederick H., Kansas City  
 Opperman, Leroy, Vienna  
 Orthwein, Mrs. William R., St. Louis  
 Page, Mrs. Ben, Kansas City  
 Page, Mrs. Flora, Gravois Mills  
 Parkey, Mrs. Frances M., Montgomery City  
 Paschall, William D., St. Louis  
 Patterson, Doyle, Kansas City, LIFE  
 Payne, Mrs. R. J., Ladue  
 Pearson, Charles E., Springfield  
 Penn, Hallie V., Wellsville  
 Peters, Orville, Macon  
 Phelps, Geraldine, St. Louis  
 Phillips, Eldon O., Kansas City  
 Pickerell, E. W., Parkville  
 Plaisted, Harry, Sr., St. Louis  
 Plowman, Fred B., Carlsbad, Calif.  
 Porchet, Mrs. Bertha, Marshallfield  
 Porter, Mrs. John Kay, Platte City  
 Priest, Alice, Shelbyville  
 Radford, Earle K., Kansas City  
 Radtke, Dean M., Springfield  
 Rapp, Mrs. C. W., St. Louis  
 Rasberry, Mrs. E. H., Jefferson City  
 Reed, Mr. & Mrs. W. E., Ladue  
 Reid, Martha E., Kansas City  
 Reppert, Mrs. Vernon, Buckner  
 Reynolds, Mrs. W. F., Ava  
 Rhoten, Harold C., Springfield  
 Richardson, C. O., Moberly  
 Rinklin, Mrs. Virginia C., Jefferson City  
 Riverside Regional Library, Jackson  
 Roberts, Roy F., Fredericktown  
 Robinsen, Hattie, Galt

- Robinson, Daniel M., Sedalia  
 Rock, Mr. & Mrs. C. W., Monett  
 Rook, Mrs. Jane S., Fulton  
 Ross, Sam E., Sedalia  
 Rowland, Mrs. Lester, Excelsior Springs  
 Ruebal, Mrs. D. A., Clayton  
 Ruff, R. E., Poplar Bluff  
 Scabad, Nick, Glendive, Montana  
 St. Aubin, Forrest E., Hallsville  
 Salisbury, Mrs. Eugene F., Grandview  
 Sallee, Mrs. Frances, Meadville  
 Scarborough, Fred, Springfield  
 Schaffer, Blanche, Kansas City  
 Schaper, Mr. & Mrs. Philip, Bowling Green  
 Schrader, A. W., Cape Girardeau  
 Schumacher, Monica, Chandler, Arizona  
 Servetas, Theo V., Hattiesburg, Miss.  
 Shiner, Charles L., St. Louis  
 Shields, Harvey J., Kansas City  
 Shults, Elmer E., Creston, Iowa  
 Shumate, Mrs. Fern, Springfield  
 Sidebottom, Seth, Meadville  
 Singleton, Mrs. Les, Auxvasse  
 Sixbey, David, Morehouse  
 Skinner, Theodore, Moberly  
 Slemons, Agnes, Kirksville  
 Smith, Dwight W., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Smith, Mrs. R. Earl, Columbia  
 Smith, Mr. & Mrs. Russell, Jr., Kansas City  
 Smith, Veatile T., Patterson  
 Sperling, Ona M., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Stafford, Mrs. M. L., Mexico City, Mexico  
 Stahl, Perry R., Columbia  
 Stifel, Martha, St. Louis  
 Stockberger, O. A., St. Louis  
 Stokes, Burnie L., Wheatridge, Colo.  
 Stokes, Uriel B., Westminster, Colo.  
 Stoner, Mrs. Ruth, Pasadena, Calif.  
 Stonger, W. R., Marceline  
 Storment, Mrs. J. C., Marthasville  
 Stracke, Dick, Kansas City  
 Strange, Ralph K., Columbia  
 Stucker, Essie, Kansas City  
 Sullivan, Josh Sennett, Washington, Miss.  
 Sutton, Mrs. J. E., Fayette  
 Tainter, G. W., St. Charles  
 Tayloe, Charles H., St. Louis  
 Terry, Mrs. Fanita B., St. Louis  
 Theis, G. G., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Thomson, Mr. & Mrs. Charles, Grafton, North Dakota  
 Tieszen, D. W., Warrensburg  
 Tipton, Annabel, Taft, California  
 Townsend, Mrs. W. E., Baltimore, Md.  
 Trails Regional Library, Warrensburg  
 Trenton High School, Trenton  
 Turk, Genevieve M., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Turnbull, Mrs. Omer H., Troy  
 Turner, William Albert, Columbia  
 Tussey, Mrs. J. D., St. Louis  
 Tussey, Julian D., St. Louis  
 Tyndall, Elsa M., Columbia, Illinois  
 Uckele, Mrs. Adolph, Richmond Heights  
 Vance, Orville, St. Louis  
 Van Trump, Charles, Springfield  
 Vaughn, Laquitta, St. Louis  
 Vienna High School, Vienna  
 Walter, Mrs. Vesper A., Ferguson  
 Webb, Mrs. James A., Jr., Arlington, Virginia  
 Weber, Mr. & Mrs. K. C., Jr., Houston, Texas  
 Wehrman, Mrs. Melton, Warrenton  
 Weidle, Catherine, Ferguson  
 Welsh, Russell, Wibaux, Montana  
 Wenzel, Tillie, Vienna  
 White, Mrs. Al, Kirkwood  
 White, Herman V., Imperial  
 White, Loren F., San Francisco, Calif.  
 Wiley, Mrs. Serat, Parkville  
 Williams, Mrs. Thomas R., Marceline  
 Willis, Mrs. Raymond, Overland  
 Wilson, Mrs. A. Reed, Kansas City  
 Wilson, Mrs. Dovie W., Omaha, Ark.  
 Wilson, G. O., Kansas City  
 Wilson, Inez C., Kansas City  
 Wilson, James, Poplar Bluff  
 Winbigler, R. T., Springfield  
 Winchester, Robert O., Sikeston

Wine, James W., Parkville  
Wolfe, Chester L., Columbia  
Wood, Francis E., Columbia  
Woods, Kenneth M., Tarkio

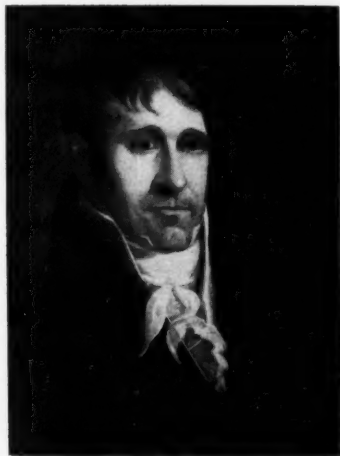
Wortman, Beverly, St. Louis  
Wright, Mrs. Pearl V., St. Louis  
Wurdock, Robert, Overland  
Zyrek, Clarence, Chicago, Illinois

SOCIETY LOANS RARE PAINTING

The Society loaned its rare portrait of Benjamin Howard, first governor of the Territory of Missouri, to the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia, at the request of President A. D. Chandler made to Governor James T. Blair, Jr. The college prepared a display entitled "William and Mary's Great" for the celebration of the 350th anniversary of the first permanent English settlement in America and was especially interested in arranging an exhibit of former students who became governors for special showing in June during the Governors' Conference held in Williamsburg. The exhibit, in the foyer of the newly constructed Phi Beta Kappa Hall, was also seen by thousands of visitors who attended the Jamestown Festival.

The only known painting from life of Benjamin Howard, the 23 x 27 inch, 150-year-old portrait was acquired by the Society in 1932 from Cary Breckinridge Woodville of Sweet Springs, West Virginia, through James M. Breckinridge, a St. Louis lawyer, after it had hung for nearly a century in "Grove Hill," the Fincastle, Virginia, home of an older James Breckinridge, cousin of Howard.

Benjamin Howard was born in Virginia in 1760 and attended William and Mary in 1797. After moving to Kentucky he served in the legislature and later in Congress. In 1810 President James Madison appointed him governor of the Territory of Louisiana, and in 1812 Howard became the first governor of the Territory of Missouri. He resigned in 1813 to serve as brigadier general in the United States Army with



**Benjamin Howard**

command of the Eighth Military Department, which included the territory west of the Mississippi River. Howard, for whom Howard County is named, died in St. Louis in 1814 and is buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

HIGHWAY HISTORICAL MARKERS DEDICATED AT  
KENNETT AND FREDERICKTOWN

Dr. Floyd C. Shoemaker praised the efforts of those who labored to convert Dunklin County from swampland into a fertile farming region at the dedication on September 29 of the historical marker located on the lawn of the Dunklin County Memorial Hospital in Kennett. Judge John H. Bradley, president of the Dunklin County Historical Society, served as master of ceremonies, and the Reverend Owen Sherrell and the Reverend Clifford C. Truitt gave the invocation and benediction respectively. After John Hall Dalton of Kennett welcomed the assembly, brief remarks were made by Leo Fisher of Parma, chairman of the State Highway Commission, M. S. Gwinn of Sikeston, chief engineer of the Tenth Highway District, and Charles B. James, Dunklin County Representative. Rush H. Limbaugh of Cape Girardeau, president of the State Historical Society, spoke on "Why These Markers?" Stephen B. Hunter of Cape Girardeau, the oldest trustee of the State Historical Society, then presented the marker, and Congressman Paul C. Jones of Kennett accepted. State Senator John W. Noble of Kennett introduced Dr. Shoemaker, who spoke on "Kennett: Center of a Land Reborn in Missouri's Valley of the Nile."

On October 1 Dr. Shoemaker paid tribute to the progress made by Madison County as he participated in the dedication of the Fredericktown historical marker. Joe K. Swisher of Fredericktown presided and the Reverend Leo P. Kampmann offered the invocation and benediction. Roy F. Roberts, president of the Fredericktown Chamber of Commerce, gave a brief address of welcome. Henry C. Thompson of Bonne Terre, a trustee of the State Historical Society, presented the marker, M. S. Gwinn of Sikeston accepted for the State Highway Department, and Attorney General John M. Dalton accepted for the State of Missouri. Mrs. Clarice Andrews of Fredericktown, Madison County historian, introduced Dr. Shoemaker, who used as his subject, "Madison County—Land of Mines, Forests, Farms, and Factories."

MRS. CLARICE B. ANDREWS LENDS SOCIETY RARE RECORD BOOKS

Mrs. Clarice B. Andrews of Fredericktown has loaned the Society six valuable manuscript record books for reproduction. These items are being microfilmed for the Society's collections. The following books are included in the acquisition:

Account book 1856-1860, of Benjamin C. Cooper, Fredericktown

Account book, 1878-1879, of the Madison Co-Operative Manufacturing Company, Fredericktown

Daybook C, January 1, 1836-December 31, 1840, of Henry Janis, Fredericktown

Minutes, November 6, 1874-April 8, 1878, of Madison Lodge No. 513, International Order of Good Templars, Fredericktown

Record A, September 20, 1813-September, 1898, of Providence [Baptist] Church, Madison County

Journal of the quarterly conference, December 13, 1845-December 29, 1860, Ste. Genevieve Circuit of the St. Louis Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Journal of the quarterly conference, July 22, 1864-July 29, 1871, Perryville Circuit of the Cape Girardeau District, St. Louis Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Journal of the quarterly conference, October 30, 1881-November 17, 1893, York Chapel Circuit of the Charleston District, St. Louis Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South

This material is a welcome addition to the Society's collection of primary sources relating to the last century in Missouri.

DAVID M. WARREN GIVES MEMBERSHIPS

David M. Warren, a former Missourian now living in Panhandle, Texas, recently provided 105 new memberships for the State Historical Society. Five of these are life memberships, with two for Greenfield High School, one going to a senior and the other to a member of the faculty; and three are for Joplin High School, one each for a boy graduate, a girl graduate, and a faculty member. One hundred seniors in Missouri colleges will receive annual memberships through the generosity of Mr. Warren, who expressed the hope that the recipients would, at the end of the year, either extend their annual memberships or become life members of the Society. All recipients are to be announced in the spring of 1958.

Mr. Warren has now given 117 life memberships and 300 annual memberships in the Society in the last 13 years.

## ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

Major M. D. Stigall, president of the Boonslick Historical Society, presided at the organization's annual summer picnic held in the Fayette city park, August 19.

The Boonslick Historical Society held its annual banquet and business meeting in the Hotel Frederick, Boonville, on October 28. New officers elected include W. A. Markland, Armstrong, president; Hampton Tisdale, Boonville, vice president; and Mrs. John R. Smart, Glasgow, secretary-treasurer. Dr. James N. Primm, associate professor of history at the University of Missouri, dealt with the life and times of Adolphus Busch in the address of the evening.

The Carroll County Historical Society met at the V. F. W. Hall in Carrollton on October 4. Dr. Lewis E. Atherton, professor of history at the University of Missouri and a native of Carroll County, addressed the group on "The Settlement, Growth, and Development of Carrollton and Carroll County." Officers elected for 1957-1958 include Paul West, Carrollton, president; E. Warren Allen, Carrollton, vice president; Harry Mattox, Norborne, second vice president; Miss Anna Jean Crouch, Carrollton, secretary; and Miss Marie Betzler, Carrollton, treasurer.

The Clay County Historical Society held its semiannual dinner meeting at William Jewell College, Liberty, on November 5. Frank Glenn, Kansas City rare book collector, spoke on "Look to the Future." Russell V. Dye, vice president of the society, reported on the organization's activities, including the project for a Clay County museum. Mr. Dye also addressed the group briefly on "The Historical Viewpoint."

The Clay County Historical Society has published a brochure which notes important dates in the county's history before 1900, describes the activities of the society, and lists the current officers of the organization.

Dr. Martin H. Scharlemann, Director of Graduate Studies at Concordia Seminary, set the keynote of the fifth triennial Archivists' and Historians' Conference when he emphasized that "a man without his history is like a man without a yardstick." Other Missourians to participate in the conference, held at Concordia Historical Institute in Clayton, October 8 and 9, included Professor Arthur M. Vincent of Concordia Seminary; the Reverend August

R. Suelflow, director of Concordia Historical Institute; Dr. Carl S. Meyer, editor of the *Concordia Historical Quarterly*; and Dr. Arthur C. Repp, president of the Institute.

The Gentry County Historical Society met at McFall on October 9. Robert Birbeck of King City spoke briefly on "The History and Origin of Gentry County."

The Grand River Valley Historical Society held a dinner meeting in the Strand Hotel, Chillicothe, on October 10, and heard Dr. Richard S. Brownlee of the University of Missouri describe the social disorganization and lawlessness prevalent in northern Missouri during the latter years of the Civil War.

George W. Somerville, president of the society, expressed appreciation to the Chillicothe newspaper, radio station, and merchants for their cooperation in the society's project to promote interest in local history. The merchants during the previous week had created 30 window displays featuring articles used by the pioneers.

The Greene County Historical Society met in the Springfield Public Library on September 26. Mrs. Harry Schuerer spoke on the history of the Immaculate Conception Church, which is now being razed. Charles Sheppard told the society of his trip with his son, Charles, and Dr. H. Lee Hoover, to photograph and record the site of the old Civil War fort at Sand Springs, near Marshfield. Dr. Hoover entertained the group with slides taken at the Immaculate Conception Church and at the fort site.

The Greene County Historical Society met in the Springfield Public Library on October 24 with Dr. H. Lee Hoover presiding. The guest speaker, Neal Neff, Cabool elementary school principal, emphasized that Missourians should view with pride the influence which their State has had on the history of the Nation.

In a bulletin issued by the Greene County Historical Society, August 22, 1957, President H. Lee Hoover calls for the adoption of a historical site survey of Greene and surrounding counties as a leading project for the society. He states that an accurate location and description of sites should be made and correlated with a historical site survey of Missouri through the State Historical Society.



The Heart of America Genealogical Society held a picnic, potluck style, at the Kansas City Museum on September 14. Fifteen members have joined the State Historical Society since that time, giving the group a membership of 36 per cent on November 1.

The Hickory County Historical Society held its quarterly meeting on August 12 at the courthouse in Hermitage with Miss Nannie Jinkens presiding. Mrs. N. C. Holloway reported on changes in burials in her memory and also discussed her father's trip to Oregon when he was a child. Mrs. Clara Erickson sang a song in Swedish. The society is continuing its project of listing all the cemeteries in the county.

B. A. Wagner was elected president of Historic Hermann, Incorporated, at the organization's quarterly meeting held in the German School on July 29. G. W. Heying showed films taken in Yellowstone National Park and at Williamsburg, Virginia.

The Historical Association of Greater St. Louis held its annual dinner meeting, May 10, 1957, in the dining hall of Concordia Seminary. Professor Ralph P. Bieber of Washington University delivered his presidential address on "The Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints and the California Gold Rush, 1848-1849."

The society installed the following officers: president, Miss Margaret Fitzsimmons; vice presidents, Martin Hastings, S. J., and Professor Carl Meyer; secretary, Dr. Evelyn Cox; and treasurer, Miss Mary York.

The Historical Association of Greater St. Louis met in the Brown Building, Washington University, on November 1. Professor John Francis McDermott of Washington University spoke on "Early Nineteenth Century Pictorial Art in the Mississippi Valley," and Father Lowrie J. Daly, S. J., of St. Louis University discussed "Research Possibilities in the Vatican Manuscripts."

The Johnson County Historical Society met in the Community Methodist Church, Chilhowee, on October 20 with Mrs. A. Lee Smiser presiding. The program included six speakers, Burke Murry, S. Ray Sweeney, Sam Harris, Glen Scott, Mrs. Frank Repp, and Mrs. Redmond, who presented the history of the Chilhowee community.



The Native Sons of Kansas City, at a dinner meeting in the Hotel President on October 29, heard a review of the last year's activities, a progress report on the reconstruction of Fort Osage, and plans for marking Chouteau Bridge and the Union Cemetery. Officers elected for the coming year include: president, Lyle B. Cooke; vice presidents, William R. Hornbuckle and Sam P. Quarles; secretary, Bernard J. Duffy; treasurer, Forrest D. Byars; and historian, James Anderson. A fourth building, the interpreter's house, has been completed at the fort, and an additional blockhouse is under construction. The buildings are constructed and maintained by Jackson County, while the planning and exhibits are provided by the Native Sons of Kansas City.

John A. Kouwenhoven gave an address entitled "The Bridge" at the Jefferson Memorial, St. Louis, on October 25, with the Missouri Historical Society as host. Kouwenhoven, chairman of the department of English and American studies, Barnard College, Columbia University, began preparation of a book on James B. Eads and his great bridge some years ago, believing that this engineering feat marks the real beginning of our present age of science.

The Missouri "Show Me" Club met at Clifton's Cafeteria, Los Angeles, California, on August 16, September 20, and November 15, as reported by Frank L. Robinson, president. At the September meeting the group heard Henry Henneberg of Brunswick, Missouri, speak on "A California Printer from Missouri."

The New Madrid County Historical Society was organized on October 29 at a meeting held in the New Madrid courthouse and attended by 25 people from four communities. Formation of the society came after three earlier general meetings had proved the desire for such an organization. The group's first officers include W. P. Headlee, Morehouse, president; Miss Hunter Miller, Portageville, vice president; and Marshall Dial, Portageville, secretary-treasurer.

The Pike County Historical Society held its annual picnic at Clarksville, July 21. Lieutenant Governor Edward V. Long addressed the group on "State Government." Mrs. Robert Motley presided. Committees were appointed to arrange for marking the

sites of McCune College, Louisiana, and Pike College, Bowling Green, the markers to be financed by former students at the institutions.

The Pike County Historical Society observed its fourth anniversary with a dinner meeting in Bowling Green on October 22. Mrs. Robert L. Motley presided and summarized the accomplishments of the last four years. Vice president Edwin Stark introduced Warren Lammert of St. Louis, president of the Missouri Historical Society, who showed a newly-released film on the Jefferson Memorial of St. Louis and its contents.

Officers elected for the new year include Mrs. Robert L. Motley, president; Edwin Stark, vice president; Vivian Williams, secretary; and Miss Lena Neville, treasurer. Leo Howdeshell presented the society a group of pictures dealing with scenes in American history.

Judge G. L. Zwick, former president of the State Historical Society and leader in the organization of the St. Joseph Historical Society in 1949, was guest of honor when the St. Joseph group held a "charter members' night" on August 12. Judge Zwick traced the development of the local society from the first attempt to organize in 1867 and stated that one of the chief objectives for the future should be the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of Eugene Field. President Bartlett Boder presided.

The St. Joseph Historical Society met in the St. Joseph Museum on October 14 and held its annual election of officers. Officers chosen include Bartlett Boder, who was elected president for the tenth time; William M. Wyeth, J. Hamilton McCord, and Glenn M. Setzer, vice presidents; Mrs. F. V. Hartman, secretary; Mrs. Clark Goodell, assistant secretary; and Earl C. Brown, treasurer. After the group discussed the marking of historic landmarks, the president appointed a committee including Setzer, Mrs. R. O. Powelson, and Daniel J. Patton, to work with Roy E. Coy, museum director, on the project.

The Aeronautical Historical Society of St. Louis was formed in early October by the St. Louis Aviation Oldtimers Club. The new organization proposes to secure and preserve historical data, photographs, and relics of the area's aeronautical past, and to spark a drive for an aeronautical museum. Sam Kauffman is chairman of the organization committee.

The Saline County Historical Society met in Murrell Library, Marshall, on October 25 with Theodore Harvey presiding. The guest speaker, J. J. McKinny of Brunswick, showed slides he had taken on a South American trip in 1956.

#### ANNIVERSARIES

The Albany Presbyterian Church celebrated its centennial on September 8, 1957. A special afternoon service outlined the development and history of the organization during its first hundred years.

The Concordia Historical Institute, St. Louis, observed two important anniversaries in The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod during November, the 75th year of publication of *The Lutheran Witness* and the centennial of teacher training. The features of the display room were entitled "Luther Speaks English" and "Teachers Trained."

Cuba held a combined centennial celebration and fair featured by a parade and fashion show on August 7-10, 1957.

Douglas County, which was created on October 29, 1857, observed its hundredth birthday with a combined centennial celebration and county fair, September 5-7. A pageant depicting events of the past was presented each evening. The *Ava Douglas County Herald* issued a combined centennial and fair edition on August 29.

The officers and directors of the Callaway Bank in Fulton held open house on October 13 in observance of the firm's one hundredth anniversary. As a memorial of the occasion the firm published a brochure entitled *A Story of One Hundred Years*, "adapted from an article in the *Missouri Historical Review* for April 1928 wherein the story of the first 70 years of the history of this Bank was related."

Kahoka observed its centennial with a five-day celebration on September 17-21. A pageant, "Kahokarama," was presented on four evenings. The *Kahoka Clark County Courier*, September 10, and the *Kahoka Gazette-Herald*, September 13, each contained special editions commemorating the occasion.

Dr. Homer L. Knight delivered the principal address at the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College Founder's Day banquet

on October 16, speaking on "Joseph Baldwin: Pioneer Educator and Modern Education." Dr. Knight, an alumnus and former staff member of the Kirksville institution, is now chairman of the department of history at Oklahoma State University. The banquet was one of a series of campus events during the week in observance of the college's ninetieth anniversary.

Lamar held a Century of Progress celebration on September 8-14 to observe the passing of its first hundred years. The *Lamar Democrat*, to commemorate the occasion, issued a Century of Progress edition picturing the growth and achievements of the city and its citizens. The State Historical Society is grateful to the publishers for making the originals of selected pictures from the special edition available for reproduction, resulting in one of the finest additions to the Society's picture collection in recent years.

The Immanuel Lutheran Church of Lockwood, Dade County, celebrated its diamond jubilee at services on September 15. The congregation was organized on September 17, 1882. A nicely illustrated booklet showing the growth of the church was published as a part of the anniversary observance.

Martinsburg, founded by William Russell Martin in 1857, celebrated its centennial on August 16-18. A pageant portraying the history of the town was presented on the last two nights. The *Mexico Evening Ledger* published a special section on August 13 to honor the anniversary of the Audrain County town.

The Missouri State Sanatorium held its Golden Anniversary Jubilee on August 16-17. The entertainment included tours, addresses by State officials, and the presentation of a pageant depicting the institution's 50-year history.

Montgomery City observed its centennial with a four-day celebration, August 30-September 2. A pageant portraying the city's past was presented each evening. The centennial committee prepared a souvenir booklet, *Centurama*, containing a history of Montgomery City as a memento of the occasion.

Mound City observed its centennial with a celebration on August 22-24. The occasion featured the presentation of "The

Mound Centennial—Our Past Is Prologue," a pageant prepared by Mrs. Virginia Fries Frazier of Mound City. A well illustrated booklet, *Mound City, Heart of Holt County, 1857-1957*, was published to commemorate the observance.

The First Presbyterian Church of Neosho, organized on October 27, 1867, celebrated its ninetieth anniversary with a homecoming week on October 20-27. Mrs. Bob Adams and Mrs. A. T. Sweet compiled the history of the church, and a condensed version appeared in the *Neosho Sunday News*, October 20.

Otterville observed its centennial on October 19 with a parade in the morning, program in the afternoon, and varied entertainment in the evening. Dr. Louis A. Eubank, assistant dean in the college of education at the University of Missouri and a former Otterville resident, delivered the main address, "Some Foundations of Democracy."

With 17 members of the State Historical Society and 430 people, Otterville ranks at or near the State's top in ratio of membership to population.

Present and former residents of the Red Brush Community, Sullivan County, joined on August 4 to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the founding of Red Brush School.

Professor Richard J. Childress of St. Louis University Law School spoke at the Dred Scott commemorative ceremony held in Calvary Cemetery, St. Louis, on September 17.

Three Shelby County communities, Hunnewell, Shelbyna, and Clarence, celebrated their centennials in July and August.

Hunnewell, laid out by Josiah Hunt, land commissioner for the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, on August 15, 1857, held its centennial observance on July 26-27.

Shelbina, platted on August 11, 1857, by Josiah Hunt, staged its celebration on August 5-9. The presentation of "The Selbina Story," a pageant, highlighted the observance. The Shelbyna Centennial Association, Incorporated, published a well-illustrated commemorative booklet, *Shelbina, Mo., The First 100 Years*. The Shelbyville *Shelby County Herald*, July 31, also noted the anniversary with a number of articles on Shelbyna's founding and progress taken from early sources.

Clarence, which celebrated its centennial on August 14-17, was laid out by John Duff, principal contractor for the building of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, on October 20, 1857. The *Clarence Courier* joined in the observance by including early pictures and historical feature stories in the August 8 issue.

St. Andrew's Catholic Church of Tipton held a three-day centennial observance with September 1 designated as Sisters' Day, September 10 as Priests' Day, and September 15 as Peoples' Day.

The First Presbyterian Church of Union Star, DeKalb County, celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary on October 6. As part of the observance the church printed an illustrated brochure containing a church directory and a short history of the organization.

The Waverly Methodist Church, as a part of its centennial observance, published *100 Years, 1857-1957, Waverly Methodist Church*, a booklet of pictures and historical sketches relating to its first century of service.

#### MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

The Daniel Boone Shrine Association is now incorporated under Missouri law as a nonprofit organization and has tentatively obtained exemption from Federal income tax as an educational body. A. Ray Oliver, 127 North Fifth Street, St. Charles, Missouri, is treasurer of the association.

In a colorful ceremony preceded by a procession the Most Reverend Joseph E. Ritter, archbishop of St. Louis, laid the cornerstone of the Bishop Hogan Memorial School in Chillicothe on September 8. The Most Reverend John C. Cody, bishop of the Kansas City-St. Joseph diocese, spoke briefly, and the sermon of the mass was given by the Most Reverend Leo C. Byrne, auxiliary bishop of St. Louis. The affair commemorated the arrival 100 years ago of the Reverend John J. Hogan, first Catholic priest to serve the area.

A bronze plaque bearing a life-size portrait of Mark Twain was installed in the arcade of the Jefferson Memorial Building, St. Louis, in ceremonies held on November 30. Governor James T. Blair, Jr., delivered the main address. The plaque, provided by the Mark Twain Memorial Association, was created by Carl C. Mose, noted Danish sculptor.

In brief ceremonies on September 23 the Native Sons of Kansas City marked the 97-year-old Pacific House, one of Kansas City's finest hotels in the post-Civil War period, with a bronze plaque to indicate its importance in local history. The structure was restored in 1868 after suffering serious damage by fire.

The highlight of a three-day celebration at the Prairie Grove Battlefield, Prairie Grove, Arkansas, was the dedication on September 1 of the battle museum, monument, and historic wall.

#### HONORS AND TRIBUTES

The annual ceremony conducted by the St. Louis Medical Society at the grave of Dr. William Beaumont, nineteenth-century St. Louis physician and student of the living human stomach, was held in Bellefontaine Cemetery on November 21.

The Brownlee Memorial Park, east of Brookfield on Highway 36, was dedicated and presented to the State in memory of Richard S. Brownlee, former chairman of the Missouri State Highway Commission, on September 8. J. G. Morgan of Unionville, Judge G. Derk Green of Brookfield, Leo A. Fisher of Sikeston, and Judge George Alexander of Brookfield delivered addresses. Following the dedication program, Richard S. Brownlee III of Columbia unveiled a memorial to his great-grandfather.

Judge Irving Ben Cooper, Chief Justice of the Court of Special Sessions, New York City, pays tribute to Miss Calla Varner, retired St. Joseph teacher, in "Salute to a Teacher," *Reader's Digest*, June, 1957.

Dr. Harry L. Kempster, retired head of the poultry department at the University of Missouri, was honored at the Poultry Science Association's annual banquet in Columbia, August 8, when his portrait was presented to the American Poultry Historical Society. The painting will be displayed in the Poultry Hall of Fame at the University of Maryland.

Walter Christian Ploeser, former Republican Congressman from Missouri, was sworn in as Ambassador to Paraguay in Washington ceremonies on August 13. Ploeser, who makes his home in Manchester, left for his new post in September.



Dr. Kenneth W. Prescott, director of the Kansas City Museum, was elected president of the Midwest Museums Association at the group's annual meeting in Grand Rapids, Michigan, on October 25. Roy Coy, director of the St. Joseph Museum, was chosen Missouri vice president of the conference. The organization includes eight states and is the largest of the regional museum groups.

The late William T. Ragland, judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, 1923-1932, was honored on October 7 when his portrait was presented to the Court by the Ragland family at a ceremony held in the Missouri Supreme Court Building. Harold Ragland spoke of his father's record as a jurist, and Richard Ragland, a grandson, unveiled the portrait, which was accepted on the Court's behalf by Judge Henry J. Westhues. James P. Boyd spoke for the Missouri Bar Association.

The National Cowboy Hall of Fame and Museum is striding rapidly forward, largely through the efforts of C. A. Reynolds, retired Kansas City businessman and originator of the idea. Ground breaking ceremonies for the proposed \$5,000,000 structure near Oklahoma City are scheduled for January 7, 1958.

The National Board of Trustees at a recent meeting selected the first five men to be honored in the Hall of Fame: Charles M. Russell of Montana, Jake McClure of New Mexico, Theodore Roosevelt of New York, Will Rogers of Oklahoma, and Charles Goodnight of Texas. Russell, celebrated Western artist, was born and reared in St. Louis, and Rogers briefly attended Kemper Military Academy in Boonville.

Dr. Walter H. Ryle was honored at a banquet held on October 17 in observance of his twentieth anniversary as president of Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville. Lieutenant Governor Edward V. Long delivered the principal address of the evening.

The late Ernest Moss Tipton, judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, 1933-1955, was honored on September 30 when his portrait was presented to the Court by Clay C. Rogers on behalf of the Kansas City Bar Association. Arthur Schmahlfeldt, president of the Kansas City group, also participated in the program which took place in the Missouri Supreme Court Building.



Acting Governor Edward V. Long proclaimed August 18-24 to be Tom Sawyer Week, honoring one of America's best known legendary characters and his creator, Mark Twain.

Joseph C. Welman of Kennett assumed the presidency of the American Bankers' Association at the group's national convention at Atlantic City in September. A former vice president of the A. B. A., Welman has served as president of the Bank of Kennett since 1939.

#### NOTES

Governor James T. Blair proclaimed October 7 to be "Missouri Day" and asked all Missourians to devote some part of the day to a consideration of the resources of the State and the accomplishments of its people. The observance was enhanced by a nationwide broadcast on October 6 on which Governor Blair gave a brief message of welcome.

Professor Frank Luther Mott of the University of Missouri, dean emeritus of the school of journalism, has given the Society the four volumes of his *A History of American Magazines*, 1957 edition. The work is definitive. Volume I traces the development of the American periodical from the appearance of the first monthly in 1741 to 1850. Volume II, winner with Volume III of the Pulitzer Prize, covers the last great slavery debates and the Civil War. The third volume spans the period of reconstruction and expansion, ending in 1885. Volume IV was noted in the *October Review*.

After considering the many possible composers of "Joe Bowers," Dr. Louise Pound of Lincoln, Nebraska, has named as her first choice for the distinction an early California song writer, John A. Stone, better known as "Old Put," who crossed the plains from Pike County, Missouri, in 1849. Dr. Pound expresses the conviction that Stone also composed "Betsy from Pike," another ballad popular in the mining camps, in "Yet Another Joe Bowers" which appeared in *Western Folklore*, April, 1957. Dr. Pound has given the Society a reprint of her article.

A recent University of Missouri bulletin, *Maramec Iron Works*, describes the early Phelps County industry and its records which are deposited in the Western Historical Manuscripts Collection of the University of Missouri as the Lucy Wortham James Collection.

The bulletin was prepared for publication by Dr. James N. Primm, director of the Western Historical Manuscripts Collection.

Dr. Frances Lea McCurdy, assistant professor of speech at the University of Missouri, has given the Society a copy of her doctoral dissertation, "Orators of the Pioneer Period of Missouri." Dr. McCurdy did much of her research in the library of the State Historical Society.

Miss Madge J. Reese of Washington, D. C., has given the Society 52 pamphlets which she wrote during her long association with the United States Department of Agriculture. Miss Reese, a native of Bucklin, Missouri, retired in 1955 after 41 years of extension education. During this period she became one of the department's best known professional women and home economics leaders.

The Society has received a copy of *Florissant and St. Stanislaus Seminary*, an address delivered before the Florissant Valley Association, March 31, 1933, by Francis J. Yealy, S. J., from the Reverend Henry H. Regnet, S. J., of Florissant.

Frank L. Robinson of Los Angeles has given the Society a pamphlet, *The Works of C. M. Russell—From the Collection of Homer E. Britzman*, prepared by the Los Angeles Municipal Art Department to describe the exhibit in Los Angeles City Hall, August 29-September 13, 1957. The pamphlet catalogues and pictures the 105 items on display.

Charles Marion Russell, born to a prominent St. Louis family in 1864, went to Montana Territory in 1880 to become a cowboy and lived to see his creations sell for fabulous prices in the world's art market.

Mrs. Norman Wenger of Versailles has given the Society a copy of "Prairie Valley Homecoming, 1875-1957," a booklet which traces the growth of the school, lists its teachers and graduates, and provides sketches of some of the older families in the area.

Mrs. Ilene Sims Yarnell of Versailles has compiled and printed *Missouri Inscriptions*, a 51-page booklet containing the records of various Missouri churches and cemeteries.

The Society has received three photostatic copies of *The Star Spangled Banner*, Volume 1, Number 1, from L. M. White of Mexico, who secured the original from J. W. Thee of Eureka, Nevada. This paper was published on July 19, 1861, by the American Zouaves, Eighth Regiment, Missouri Volunteers, who had recently arrived in Mexico and assumed publication of the former *Audrain County Banner*, a pro-Southern paper.

Dr. Walter F. Sanders, dean emeritus of Park College, Parkville, Missouri, has loaned the following newspapers to the Society for photostating: the *Parkville Luminary*, July 26, August 16, November 22, December 6, 1853, and January 17, 31, May 23, 30, June 6, 13, August 1, 1854; the St. Louis *Weekly Missouri Democrat*, May 8, December 11, 1855; the Lawrence, Kansas, *Herald of Freedom*, January 20, July 21, 1855, and January 26, 1856; and the Topeka *Kansas Freeman*, November 28, 1855.

A copy of *Revised Ordinances of the Town of Otterville, Cooper County, Missouri*, was a recent gift from J. Henry Gunn of Otterville. This rare pamphlet was printed by R. P. Studley and Company of St. Louis in 1859.

The Society has acquired through purchase a copy of "Cemetery Records—Northwestern Linn County, Missouri," Volume I, 1957, a mimeographed publication. This volume, which includes cemeteries listed alphabetically from Bethel through Prather, was compiled by Mrs. Elizabeth Prather Ellsberry of Chillicothe.

Mrs. Leo Hedgepeth of New Madrid recently donated to the Society a photostatic copy of the manuscript record book of the old New Hope United Baptist Church at Fremont. The record includes the text of the constitution adopted by the church on December 27, 1843, a list of the charter members, and several letters of membership transfers. The church, now known as the Fremont Baptist Church, was destroyed in the tornado of May 21, 1957, but is being rebuilt.

The Society has acquired copies of the *Mark Twain Jest Book*, a collection of anecdotes in which the humorist plays a leading role. The booklet, edited by Cyril Clemens, has a foreword by Carl Sandburg.

The Society has procured two manuscript record books of Mount Zion Grange, No. 921, Schuyler County, containing minutes of the organization, December 11, 1880-April 7, 1888, and a statement of dues paid, 1879-1888.

The Arkansas History Commission has published *The Butterfield Overland Mail in Arkansas* to aid in commemorating the Overland Mail Centennial in 1958. The booklet contains two articles, "The Butterfield Overland Mail Through Northwest Arkansas" by W. J. Lemke and "The Butterfield Overland Mail—Memphis to Fort Smith Branch" by Ted R. Worley.

The *Mark Twain Journal*, Fall and Winter, 1957, contains a brief history of the Mark Twain Memorial Association by Lee Meriwether, president, in addition to articles about the noted Missouri writer.

The journal of the *St. Louis Annual Conference, The Methodist Church, Nineteenth Session*, includes "A History of Central Wesleyan College," an excellent portrayal of the role played by the Warrenton school during its years of service, 1864-1941. The paper was read to the conference by the author, the Reverend Theodore H. Wolff of Wentzville, on May 23, 1957.

Riley R. Pankey of Brookfield has presented the Society's manuscript collection a photostatic copy of a teacher's contract signed by John J. Pershing on April 15, 1881. Pershing agreed to teach the school, in northern Chariton County, for \$30 per month, the building to be cleaned and fires made at his own expense.

The New American Library of World Literature, Incorporated, has given the Society a copy of a new Signet publication, *This Is The West*, edited by Robert West Howard. The volume contains 25 essays by American authors and a section entitled "The West You Can Enjoy."

Mrs. Idress Head Alvord of Columbia has given the Society a membership book of the John S. Marmaduke Chapter, Number 713 of the Missouri Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and a book of biographical and historical data of Boone County Confederate soldiers as compiled by the chapter.

Judge Nick T. Cave of Kansas City has presented to the Society a copy of a letter written by Mrs. William Henry Price of Fulton to her children shortly after the Civil War. The letter, headed "Recollections of My Father, Samuel Dwyer," describes his migration with three brothers and servants from Virginia to Callaway County in 1822 and the creation of a home on the frontier. Judge Cave secured a copy of the letter from a Mr. Dwyer of Chicago, a grand-nephew of Mrs. Price.

Miss Helen Clark of Columbia has given the Society a manuscript entitled "Christmas in the Swamp at Okeechobee." In her interesting article Miss Clark describes Richard Gentry, his reaction to a letter from Senator Thomas Hart Benton asking that he raise a company of Missouri volunteers to aid in the removal of the Seminole Indians from Florida, the conflict between Gentry and Zachary Taylor, and the Battle of Okeechobee with its unhappy aftermath.

The College of the Bible, Lexington, Kentucky, has donated to the Society a copy of Barton Stone's *History of the Christian Church in the West*. The booklet comprises a series of articles which appeared in the 1827 issues of the *Christian Messenger*, published by Stone at Georgetown, Kentucky.

Dr. G. Waldo Dunnington, professor of German at Northwestern State College of Louisiana, Natchitoches, has given the Society a copy of his *Carl Friedrich Gauss: Titan of Science*. Professor Dunnington was born in Bowling Green and received his early education in Missouri schools. In 1955 Professor Dunnington lectured twice at the centennial of the death of Gauss and delivered the memorial address at the grave.

The Society has received from Martin Eichenlaub, Bonne Terre, a gift of 53 old post cards picturing scenes in Missouri towns 50 years ago.

B. J. George of Kansas City has given the Society a copy of *The Name and Family of George*, a booklet compiled by Callie George Middleton and revised by Tredgar O. Middleton.

C. Howard Hill of Jacksonville, Florida, has given the Society a copy of R. E. Lee Gibson, *Early Poems* (St. Louis, 1883), for its

collection of books by Missouri authors. Gibson, who was born in Steelville, was known as one of the "sweet singers of Missouri."

Mrs. Linnie C. Hunter of Rock Port has presented the Society a copy of *The First One Hundred Years of North Star Lodge No. 157, A. F. & A. M., Rock Port, Mo.*, written by H. P. Savage, P. M.

A grime-covered portrait of David Barton, long considered beyond repair, has been restored and is now on display in the Jefferson Memorial Building, St. Louis. An artist whose identity is unknown painted the portrait in St. Louis in 1823. The restoration was made from two fragments given the Missouri Historical Society by Mrs. William L. McPherrin of Kansas City, a collateral descendant of Barton.

The Museum of Transport, St. Louis, has acquired two locomotives recently. In a ceremony held at the St. Louis Union Station on July 31 the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway presented Locomotive #2727, a Class K-4, 2-8-4 Kanawha type, and on October 9 the Nickle Plate Road gave Locomotive #170, a 4-6-4 Hudson type, to the museum.

The 1957 Missouriana Studytour met at Warrensburg on June 23 and returned on July 6 after visiting Kansas City, Lexington Columbia, Centralia, Mexico, Hannibal, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Sikeston, Poplar Bluff, and Jefferson City. Mrs. Monia Morris, of the Central Missouri State College faculty, and Ross E. Anderson, Jr., of the Missouri Chamber of Commerce, accompanied the 35 participating teachers.

Garner Young of New Hampton recalls a favorite recreational activity of his generation in "The Singing School," an article in *The Albany Ledger*, July 11, and the *Bethany Republican-Clipper*, September 4, 1957.

"Carrollton's Fine Brick Florence Hotel, Erected Seventy-Five Years Ago, Took the Place of a Frame Structure Which Stood on the Same Spot" and "Carroll County Sandstone Quarries, Known For Years As White Rock, Was Once the Most Important And Far Reaching Industry In This Part of Missouri," appearing in the June 29 and July 8 issues respectively of the *Carrollton Daily Democrat*, present interesting aspects of Carroll County history.

An article by James A. Williams, "DeWitt Newspaper Which Began In 1870 Served Community With Various Changes Until 1934 When J. A. Williams Suspended The DeWitt Herald," in the *Carrollton Daily Democrat*, August 10, 1957, sketches the history of newspaper publication in DeWitt, Carroll County.

Mrs. Lutie Gordon Jordan writes of an occasion eagerly anticipated by residents of the river towns in "Showboat Days on Missouri Recalled By Waverly Residents," in the *Carrollton Daily Democrat*, September 9, 1957.

Two reminiscent articles by James A. Williams, which appear in the *Carrollton Daily Democrat*, October 12 and 19, deal with industries and places of interest that existed in Carrollton at an earlier date but have largely disappeared.

A series of five articles reprinting portions of letters written by Dr. Alexander Wilson, pioneer Sarcoxie physician, appear in the *Carthage Evening Press*, September 25, October 2, 9, 16, and 23. Dr. Wilson's letters, written in 1836-1842 to a brother in Little Rock, describe southwestern Missouri as seen by a newcomer 120 years ago. Dr. Leroy Simmons of Sarcoxie now owns the correspondence.

The American Citizen Soldiers series by Ward L. Schrantz in the *Carthage Evening Press* has recently included the following articles relating to Missouri: "The Affair at Camp Jackson," September 3; "The First Missouri Federals," September 10; "The Missouri State Guard," September 17; "The Federals at Carthage," September 24; "Missouri State Guard at Carthage," October 1; "Missourians in Union Army," October 22; "Missourians in Confederate Army," October 29; "Missouri Home Guards, 1861," November 12; and "Missouri Confederate Guerrillas," November 19.

The De Soto *Jefferson Republic*, May 2, 1957, features the dedication of the newly remodeled Jefferson County courthouse in Hillsboro on May 5. The same issue includes articles of historical interest about Jefferson County, Hillsboro, and Herculaneum.

"Civil War Battle at Blue River Site in 1864 May Have Decided Fate of United States," by Bernard F. McCarty, in the Fairmount *Inter-City News*, August 30, 1957, describes briefly the Battle of Westport and its significance in American history.



An article prepared by Mrs. Foster Byington, "42-Year-Old Farmington Library Daughters of Confederacy Project," in the *Farmington News*, August 16, outlines the growth of the institution from its organization in 1915 to the present time.

"The Evolution of Howard-Payne Hall," an illustrated feature story by Dean E. P. Puckett in the *Fayette Advertiser*, September 24, traces the development of higher education in Fayette with emphasis on the role played by Howard-Payne Hall from 1853 until it was razed in 1957.

The early history of Shelbina is narrated by Mrs. M. G. Ridgway in "Historian Says Change in Rail Plans Made Shelbina," *Hannibal Courier-Post*, July 26.

"Steamboats Brought Hannibal Trade, Adventure, Gentility," by Mrs. Oliver Howard, a feature story with an air of nostalgia, appears in the *Hannibal Courier-Post*, July 30, 1957.

"Recent Local Events Echo Republic's 'Feverish Years'," an article by B. B. Watson of Palmyra in the *Hannibal Courier-Post* August 23, recounts many interesting facts about the construction of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

Two feature stories by Mrs. Oliver Howard of New London, in the *Hannibal Courier-Post*, October 3, 1957, "Post Bellum Hannibal Had Strict Social Code" and "Old Timers Tell Colorful Tales Of Adventure," describe widely variant phases of Missouri's past.

Dr. Lawrence E. Giffen of Jefferson City tells the story of the mansions occupied by Missouri's governors in the Jefferson City *Sunday News and Tribune*, November 17, 1957.

"Missouri Tradition Lives in a Mellow Home Open Today," an article by John T. Alexander in the *Kansas City Star*, October 6, 1957, tells the story of Ravenswood, a 30-room mansion located on a farm established near Boonville in 1825 by Nathaniel Leonard.

"The First Maccochaque School Served Very Different Community," a feature story by Mildred Kittell Ray of Liberty in the *Kansas City Star*, October 15, describes the organization and activities of a school erected adjacent to the State line in 1876.

"Hickok and Cody in a Drama Linked With Battle of Westport," a feature story by Howard N. Monnett in the *Kansas City*



*Times*, October 22, 1957, describes the roles played by "Wild Bill" and "Buffalo Bill" during the struggle for western Missouri in 1864.

"Historic Home to Make Way for Hospital," a feature story by Mrs. Lutie Gordon Jordan in the *Lexington Advertiser-News*, August 21, tells the story of the ante-bellum George Hall house in Waverly. The builder, a grain dealer named Prewitt, lost the home to Hall in the 1850's. Members of the Hall family occupied the house until 1946.

"Robert S. Withers Retells Start of Good Roads Movement in Clay County," a feature story in the *Liberty Advance*, November 18, prepared from an interview by Robert Gilmer, describes the 1916 campaign which resulted in passing a \$1,250,000 bond issue for 202 miles of hard surfaced roads.

The Fair Edition published by the *Mexico Evening Ledger*, August 3, 1957, contains several interesting articles on Missouri horses and horsemen, including "James Robinson, World Champion," by L. M. White; "Rex McDonald Story Is Told," by C. P. (Jumps) Cauthorn; and "Astral King Was Favored Horse of J. A. Houchin," by Myrene Houchin Hobbs.

The *Neosho Daily News*, January 13, 1957, includes an article "Murphy House Featured in Book by Homer Croy," giving information about the century-old home variously known as the "Belle Starr House," "Ritchey House," and "Mansion House." The house, built before 1850 by Mathew H. Ritchey, served as headquarters for both Union and Confederate units during the Civil War.

"Amazing Lee Meriwether, at 95, Still Has an Itching Pen and Foot," an article by Walter E. Orthwein in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, November 17, describes many of the interesting experiences in the life of the vigorous St. Louis nonagenarian.

"Newsman Tells How Missouri Pioneers Had Historic Roles," in the *Sedalia Capital*, September 21, 1957, quotes freely from an address given by Lew Larkin, Jefferson City correspondent for the *Kansas City Star*, before the Sedalia Kiwanis Club on September 19.

The early history of Versailles and Morgan County is sketched briefly in a series of three articles compiled by Mrs. Royce Moser and edited by Mrs. Gene Bartram which appear in the *Versailles Leader-Statesman*, September 13, 27, and October 4, 1957.

#### HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

*On Flows The River.* By William Aden French. (New York: Vantage Press, Inc., 1953. 152 pp. \$2.00.) French, publisher of the *Winona Shannon County Democrat* and the *Eminence Current Wave*, has written another novel dealing with people of his beloved Ozarks. A sequel to *Driftwood of the Current*, this story tells of love and of the interruptions brought by World War I.

*Standard Oil Company (Indiana): Oil Pioneer of the Middle West.* By Paul Giddens. (New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1955. xviii, 741 pp. Indexed. \$7.50.) Many aspects of big business are described in the discussion of the growth of this company, founded in 1889. Attention is called to the suit instituted in the Supreme Court of Missouri by Herbert S. Hadley, then attorney general, against Standard of Indiana under the State's anti-trust laws.

*Stephen Benton Elkins.* By Oscar Doane Lambert. (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1955. 328 pp. Indexed. \$6.00.) This is the biography of a man who spent his formative years in Missouri and later became a captain of industry and an important political figure.

Elkins grew to manhood at Westport. After attending the old Masonic school at Lexington and receiving his degree from the University of Missouri in 1860, he taught school at Harrisonville. Among his pupils were the Younger brothers. The writer gives both Elkins' and Cole Younger's version of how the former, a captain in the Union forces, was seized by William Quantrill's guerrilla band and how Younger assisted him to escape, a debt Elkins later repaid by laboring for his rescuer's release from the Stillwater, Minnesota, penitentiary.

*The Unsinkable Mrs. Brown.* By Caroline Bancroft. (Denver: The Golden Press, Inc., 1956. 40 pp. Not indexed. \$1.25.) This is the story of Margaret Tobin, born in Hannibal in 1867, her removal to Colorado where she achieved wealth through a Leadville

gold mine, and of her dramatic attempts to crash the inner circle of Denver society, a goal attained only after her display of heroism as a passenger rescued from the Titanic disaster.

*The Territorial Papers of the United States.* Compiled and edited by Clarence Edwin Carter. *The Territory of Florida, 1821-1824*, Volume XXII. (Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1956. xiii, 1129 pp. Indexed. \$8.25.) This volume contains selections from the original records in Washington. D.C., pertaining to the Territory of Florida. The source of each document is stated in a headnote, and footnotes provide historical background for certain documents, identify persons and places, note relevant documents not included in the edition, and provide cross references. There are no editorial interpretations of the text.

*Joseph Reddeford Walker and the Arizona Adventure.* By Daniel Ellis Conner. Edited by Donald J. Berthrong and Odessa Davenport. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1956. xxii, 364 pp. Indexed. \$5.00.) Walker, who moved from Tennessee to the Fort Osage locality in 1818 or 1819, trapped, hunted, and traded for a time and, beginning in 1827, served briefly as sheriff of Jackson County before going into the mountain area where he became a noted trapper-explorer, guide, and mountain man. Conner's manuscript provides the only known eyewitness account of Joe Walker's last travels in the West.

*The Sable Arm: Negro Troops in the Union Army, 1861-1865.* By Dudley Taylor Cornish. (New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1956. xiv, 337 pp. Indexed. \$6.00.) This book stresses the contribution made by 180,000 colored troops, nearly ten per cent of the Federal forces, to the prosecution of the war. That these men saw action is proven by the loss of 68,178 killed, dead of wounds or disease, or missing, over one-third of the entire body.

The first Civil War battle in which colored troops were engaged occurred in October, 1862, when the First Regiment Kansas Colored Volunteers, largely recruited from fugitive slaves out of Arkansas and Missouri, met a large guerrilla force near Butler, Bates County.

*La Vérendrye: Fur Trader and Explorer.* By Nellis M. Crouse. (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1956. 247 pp. Indexed. \$4.00.)

The journeys of Pierre de la Vérendrye, an adventurous French Canadian trader, and his two sons into the Upper Missouri, 1738-1743, remain one of the enigmas in American history. This very readable book introduces no new material but provides a synthesis of the research of those who made earlier studies of the subject.

*Freemasonry and the American Indian.* By William R. Denslow. (Privately printed by the Missouri Lodge of Research, 1956. iv, 224 pp. Indexed.) This book discusses the Indian secret societies, presenting theories regarding their origin and their resemblance to Freemasonry; the Five Civilized Tribes and their activities in Freemasonry; famous Indian Freemasons; and one of Missouri's outstanding early Freemasons, George Henry Curzon Melody, 1793-1860. Melody is perhaps most remembered for chaperoning a group of 14 Ioway Indians on a trip to England and France, 1844-1845.

*Wilderness For Sale: The Story of the First Western Land Rush.* By Walter Havighurst. (New York: Hastings House, 1956. xii, 372 pp. Indexed. \$4.50.) A volume in the American Procession Series, this book tells the story of the settlement of the Ohio Valley, especially of the section between Marietta, Ohio, and Louisville, Kentucky.

*A Pictorial History of the American Indian.* By Oliver La Farge. (New York: Crown Publishers, Inc., 1956. 272 pp. Indexed. \$7.50.) This well illustrated and readable book presents in an interesting fashion the story of the North American Indians from the earliest records to modern times. Over 450 pictures, with 24 in full color, illustrate the text.

*The Grassland of North America: Prolegomena To Its History.* By James C. Malin. (Privately printed, 1956. viii, 469 pp. Not Indexed. \$4.00.) The major portion of this work was first published in 1947 and was described by the author as a group of essays on the materials and methods employed in writing history, together with sample case studies. The addenda incorporates fresh thinking by the author who has now gone farther in revising traditional views than in the earlier publication.

*Lincoln's Fifth Wheel: The Political History of the United States Sanitary Commission.* By William Quentin Maxwell. (New

York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1956. xii, 372 pp. Indexed. \$5.00.) Abraham Lincoln's fear that the Sanitary Commission might become the "fifth wheel to a coach" provided the author with the title for this study of the dark side of the Civil War. But this forerunner of the American Red Cross gained the confidence of the citizenry which provided supplies and asked for assistance in locating the wounded and missing. In spite of uncertain co-operation from the government, this great volunteer effort proved to be very effective in alleviating suffering and raising soldier morale.

*Rand McNally's Pioneer Atlas of the American West, Containing Facsimile Reproductions of Maps and Indexes from the 1876 First Edition of Rand, McNally & Co.'s, Business Atlas of the Great Mississippi Valley and Pacific Slope.* Historical text by Dale L. Morgan. (Chicago: Rand McNally & Company, 1956. 51 pp. No index. \$25.00.) To make the maps of the rare *Business Atlas of 1876* more generally accessible the company has published this new volume, which is also of interest because the samples of maps and folders distributed by railroad companies of the 1870's provide information about travel facilities of the day. The concise historical sketches condense the early history of each area with emphasis on the exploring groups.

*The Fur Hunters of the Far West.* By Alexander Ross. Edited by Kenneth A. Spaulding. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1956. xxiii, 304 pp. Indexed. \$5.00.) This is Ross's account of his ventures from 1813 to 1825 while serving as an employee of the North West Company and later the Hudson's Bay Company in the Columbia River country. The book was originally published in 1855.

*Men To Match My Mountains.* By Irving Stone. (Garden City: Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1956. 459 pp. Indexed. \$5.95.) Stone colorfully portrays the opening and settlement of the territory now included in California, Nevada, Utah, and Colorado. Native and adopted Missourians are included in the cast of characters. The trials of the John Bidwell party and the rise to fame of young Samuel Clemens provide material for some of the stories connected with Missouri history.

*The Desolate South: 1865-1866.* By John T. Trowbridge. Edited by Gordon Carroll. (Boston: Little, Brown & Company, 1956. 320 pp. Not indexed. \$6.00.) When the Civil War ended in 1865, John T. Trowbridge set out to tour the South. After four months in eight key states, he published a book giving an almost photographic picture of the aftermath of the war. Practically unobtainable since its initial publication, *The Desolate South: 1865-1866* is edited and condensed in the present volume. Photographs representative of the area through which Trowbridge traveled replace the steel engravings used in the original edition.

*The Irish in America.* By Carl Wittke. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1956. ix, 294 pp. Indexed. \$5.00.) Regarding the Irish role in Missouri life, the writer comments that the Missouri Seventh Infantry of the Civil War was frequently referred to as an Irish unit. He cites briefly the *St. Louis American Celt*, an Irish newspaper, and notes Irish-born Joseph Burbridge McCullagh, editor of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. He refers briefly to John O'Donovan, who taught classics in St. Louis, and to Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City, attorney and friend of labor who went to the Paris conference in 1919 as an unofficial spokesman of the Irish-Americans. And he states that Irish tunes like "Erin's Green Shore" and "Erin's Lovely Home" are a part of the folksong treasures of the Ozarks.

*Reminiscences of Big I.* By William Nathaniel Wood. Edited by Bell Irvin Wiley. (Jackson, Tennessee: McCowat-Mercer Press, 1956. xxviii, 138 pp. \$3.95.) This is the story of Nat Wood of Albemarle County, Virginia, and his service in the 19th Virginia Regiment from his enlistment as a private in July, 1861, until his capture on April 6, 1865, three days before Lee's surrender. Written many years after the close of the war, Wood's narrative retains its freshness because of its directness and its simplicity.

*Land of the Oldest Hills.* By Daisy Pat Stockwell. (Caldwell, Idaho: The Caxton Printers, Ltd., 1957. 141 pp. Not indexed. \$4.00.) Mrs. Stockwell, who was born and reared in the "land of the oldest hills," describes life in the Ozarks in a simple and direct manner. Her narration is presented on a calendar basis, as she first describes the hills, the people, and the activities of the winter months, and then treats each successive season in like manner.

Mrs. Stockwell now resides at Imperial, Missouri. The book is attractively illustrated by Gene Langley, staff artist for the *Christian Science Monitor*.

*Missouri's Nurses.* By Edwin A. Christ. (Columbia: E. W. Stephens Publishing Company, 1957. xxiii, 325 pp. Indexed. \$4.00.) This book tells the story of Missouri's nurses. Professor Christ traces the development of nursing in the State from the day of the lay nurse and midwife to the modern well-trained nurse, placing emphasis upon the rise of the hospital and the school of nursing. The Missouri Nurses' Association financed and sponsored the writing and publication of this volume.

OBITUARIES

ALEXANDER, BUELL B., Portland, Oregon: June 30, 1886-May 21, 1957.\*

BERESFORD, THOMAS, St. Louis: December 27, 1900-June 8, 1956. Shoe industry department manager.\*

BRADLEY, JAMES LESTER, Rolla: May 21, 1891-July 30, 1957. Major General, U. S. Army, retired. World War II commander of 96th Division in Leyte and Okinawa campaigns.

CHASE, L. A., Hayward, California: November 11, 1879-May 21, 1957.\*

CLARK, ANNE ANDRE, Branford, Connecticut: January 17, 1871-June 12, 1957.\*

COON, WALTER A., Springfield: January 18, 1872-April 25, 1957. Retired banker.\*

CORI, DR. GERTY T., Glendale: August 15, 1896-October 26, 1957. Professor of biochemistry, Washington University School of Medicine. Internationally known for work in field of enzymes and carbohydrate metabolism. Won numerous awards including share in Nobel prize, 1947.

COX, EDGAR F., Lexington: December 7, 1879-December 6, 1956.\*

CRAWFORD, MRS. ZELTHA N., Cameron: August 15, 1900-October 14, 1957. President of Farmer's State Bank.\*

DICKEY, H. K., Kansas City: April 14, 1896-December 3, 1956. Publisher of *Tavern Talk*, hotel trade weekly.\*

DICKSON, ALBERT S., Guymon, Oklahoma: February 1, 1866-November 13, 1957. Native of St. Joseph, Missouri. Former judge of Oklahoma Supreme Court Commission.



EDMONDS, RAYMOND S., Miami: March 17, 1876-September 5, 1957. Businessman and attorney.\*

FREEMAN, BONHAM E., Bowling Green: December 13, 1890-November 1, 1957. Publisher and editor of *Bowling Green Times*.\*

HECKMAN, CAPTAIN WILLIAM L., Hermann: March 7, 1869-August 21, 1957. Retired steamboat master and pilot. Author of *Steamboating Sixty-Five Years on Missouri's Rivers* and magazine articles.\*

HEUSI, REVEREND SAM, Higginsville: September 25, 1879-December 10, 1956.\*

HOFFMAN, REYBURN P., St. Louis: May 30, 1891-June 28, 1957. Secretary-manager of Safety Council, 1930-1956.\*

JONES, DONALD HUGH, Columbia: June 1, 1903-November 6, 1957. Professor of journalism, University of Missouri.\*

KAUCHER, LAWRENCE, Los Gatos, California: September 19, 1869-July 29, 1956.\*

KELSO, MRS. W. W., Altamont: December 18, 1881-November 8, 1956.\*

LASHLY, ARTHUR V., Webster Groves: February 14, 1880-January 30, 1957. Member of Constitutional Convention, 1922-1923. Former St. Louis County circuit judge.\*

LINCOLN, CAPTAIN GATEWOOD S., Coronado, California: August 5, 1875-October 15, 1957. Native of Liberty, Missouri. Naval expert in steam designing. Former governor of American Samoa. Veteran of three wars.

LOWENSTEIN, BEN, Marshall: January 20, 1866-January 20, 1955.\*

MEREDITH, WILLIS H., Poplar Bluff: November 29, 1876-August 8, 1957. Lawyer. State representative, 1931-1934; Speaker of the House, 1933-1934.

MORThLAND, GRANT H., Ocala, Florida: July 18, 1891-September 5, 1957.\*

MUDGETT, WILLIAM J., Union: December 11, 1873-January 13, 1957. Retired conductor.\*

OBERSCHERP, HENRY H., St. Louis: March 24, 1875-May 27, 1956. Lawyer; vice president of North St. Louis Trust Company.\*

O'KELLEY, DR. FRANK M., Patton: April 19, 1868-September 19, 1957.\*

SAPP, WILLIAM H., Columbia: October 15, 1888-October 11, 1957. Attorney. State representative, 1915-1920.



SCRUGGS, CLIFFORD G., Jefferson City: April 1, 1886-August 19, 1957. Lumberman and civic leader. Curator of Lincoln University, 1945-1957.\*

SEXTON, J. W. (BILL), Harrisonville: March 4, 1889-August 31, 1957. Veteran newspaperman.

SIMMONS, W. KELLY, Moberly: May 13, 1892-January 17, 1957. Veteran utility man and civic leader.\*

SLACK, ALBERT JOSEPH, Steelville: July 20, 1868-September 3, 1957. Editor and publisher of *The Steelville Ledger* for 51 years.

SLEMONS, MONTGOMERY, Kirksville: July 23, 1856-June 6, 1957. Retired businessman.\*

STEEPER, BERT, Kansas City: November 19, 1888-May 13, 1957. Attorney. Kansas City's "Churchman of the Year," 1952.\*

STEMMONS, W. R., Mount Vernon: May 3, 1894-November 1, 1957. Lawyer. Judge of Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit, 1954-1956.\*

STAFFORD, MAURICE L., Mexico, D. F.: April 15, 1885-July 15, 1957.\*

TAAFE, MRS. MARTHA, Carthage: March 18, 1868-September 11, 1957. Pioneer in suffrage movement. Leader in Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs.\*

TAYLOE, WILLIAM L., Fulton: September 22, 1889-September 19, 1957. Retired farm planner with Soil Conservation Service.\*

THOMPSON, SCERIAL, Harrisburg, Illinois: August 27, 1901-July 17, 1957. Attorney. Former president of Southern Illinois Historical Society and of Illinois State Historical Society.\*

TUCKER, REVEREND SYLVESTER I., St. Louis: December 31, 1890-May 12, 1957.\*

WAGNER, C. CORWITH, University City: April 30, 1887-August 13, 1957. A leading authority on history of mail service in Missouri and the Louisiana Territory. Insurance agent.\*

WANGER, FRED M., St. Joseph: October 26, 1888-October 13, 1956. Attorney; police judge.\*

WILSON, A. REED, Kansas City: March 13, 1893-May 25, 1957. President of A. Reed Wilson Company since organization in 1932.\*

\*A member of the Society.

## MISSOURI HISTORY NOT FOUND IN TEXTBOOKS

IT'S USUALLY MORE POTENT

From the *Sturgeon Missouri Leader*, Feb. 13, 1908.

Not Grown for Divorce.—When a husband goes to bed with a well-filled jug of whiskey under the pillow and drinks it all himself, he may be guilty of bad manners in not permitting his wife to join in emptying the jug, but he has not been guilty of drunkenness, according to the ruling of Judge E. W. Hinton in The Boone County Circuit Court last Wednesday . . .

PIONEERS PREFERRED PEREGRINE PICKLE

From the *Franklin Missouri Intelligencer*, June 24, 1823.

Peregrine Pickle.—Lost, (*by lending*,) about twelve or eighteen months since, the *third volume of Peregrine Pickle*.—The person [who] has said book is requested to return it, *or call and get the balance of the work*. Hickman & Lamme.

A LOST ART

From the *Fulton Telegraph*, January 9, 1880.

Muscle Contest.—On Tuesday night Mr. A. Sloan and Sol. Cameron had a contest as to who could make the most horse shoes. Sol said he could make twice as many hind shoes as Mr. Sloan could fore shoes. Time, three hours. Result—Mr. Sloan, 50½ fore shoes; Sol., 70 hind shoes. Fatty Edwards lost a gallon of cider on the contest. The above work is regarded as very fast.

SOME HAVE THE OPEN RANGE

From the *West Plains Howell County Gazette*, March 1, 1928.

Demand Headlights on Horse Drawn Vehicles.—Buggies, wagons and other vehicles operating on state highways at night should carry warning lights to avoid accident, is the suggestion of Roy B. Hinkle, chairman of the Missouri Association for Street and Highway Safety. He says recent newspaper reports have shown an increased number of highway accidents caused by failure of horsedrawn vehicles to carry warning lights.

DID THE SILO STORIES ALSO BEGIN THEN?

From the *Sturgeon Missouri Leader*, January 9, 1908.

A farmer near Osceola couldn't imagine what malady had attacked his geese. Their legs would not support them, and several of them were given up for dead. Geese feathers are worth something and the time to pluck a goose is while the body is still warm. So the farmer's wife got busy. One goose was nearly undressed when it wriggled and began cackling indignantly. The astonished

woman dropped it and it waddled out the kitchen door, followed by its suddenly revived sisters. The geese had eaten pulp from a cider press, and were on an apple-jack spree.

A PROFITABLE PUN

Reprinted by permission of the publisher, The Arthur H. Clark Company, from *The Journal of Captain John R. Bell*, edited by Harlin M. Fuller and LeRoy R. Hafen, pp. 53-54. (Copyright, 1957).

Mr. G. Pratte related a trick of imposition practiced on the Commissioners, by some individuals, to establish a claim to lands in Cape Girardeau county, by evidence of having seen corn growing in the *spring* between 1813 & 1814—as an improvement made on the land—which was done by taking up a hill of corn with the earth attached to the roots, and placing it in a spring of water, on each side of this spring was figured on the trees and opposite to each other 1813, 1814—the witnesses on this gave oath!!

SNEAKED VEST'S WEE DROPS

From the Marshall *Daily Democrat-News*, June 24, 1957. Extract from recollections of Mrs. Mary Scott Crabs of Kansas City.

Among the callers [at Sweet Springs] I remember a very handsome, tall, slender young man, Eugene Fields, the poet, and I can still hear the deep, ringing voice of Senator Vest as he held forth with the same eloquence that held the court room speechless when he made his impassioned eulogy in defense of man's best friend, the dog, which still lives in history.

Of all the visitors we children liked him the best. We admired his beautiful white hair, also he always left several good drops of the fiery liquid in his glass which an alert child with good timing could easily snatch off the tray before Arthur carried [it] away.

TIMES HAVE CHANGED

From the Jefferson City *Daily Post*, January 12, 1914.

Basketball is to be revived here this winter for a short time at least . . .

Wrestling looks like a dead game here. . . . Last year the sports here promoted several matches but lost money. Even the great Zbysko did not draw the crowd that was expected. . . .

School athletics also fail when it comes to finances. Despite the good football team had here and the evident interest manifested by the people, the J. C. H. S. athletic association is about \$35.00 in the red as the result of the venture. Only members of the school and a few of the alumni took enough interest in the game to "put out" two-bits to see a game. It's very discouraging to the association and may ultimately result in doing away with athletics entirely as an asset to the school. . . .

ACTION AGAINST "HUCK FINN" SURPRISES MARK TWAIN FAN

From the *Kansas City Times*, September 13, 1957.

The president of the Mark Twain Memorial Association expressed surprise today when he was told the New York board of education had dropped "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" from its approved "classroom textbooks."

Lee Meriwether, a retired lawyer, who will be 95 years old next Christmas, commented:

"I haven't read the book for a long time, but I don't recall anything offensive in it. It's a great book, a classic—just like 'Tom Sawyer'—which people found fault with when it first came out."

Meriwether, who has been a member of the association (formerly known as the International Mark Twain society) since he quit his law practice some 20 years ago, said, "our group has not received any complaints about the 'Finn' book."

He noted, when informed that the classic has been criticized as being "racially offensive," that "I hear some folks don't like Stephen Foster's 'Swanee River' either."

The one-time lawyer said he thought "our younger generation gets too sensitive sometimes."

#### IN THE DAYS OF CARRIE NATION

From *The Lamar Democrat*, March 5, 1908.

Whiskey and beer flowed freely Wednesday afternoon over at Girard [Kansas], and glassware such as is found in saloons in all parts of the country, smashed and broken with the utter abandon of the veritable angel of destruction. Wednesday was the day set apart by Sheriff Walsh for the public destruction of all the whisky and beer and glassware taken on search and seizure warrants from the various joints in the county towns during the anti-liquor crusades, and as it had been given considerable publicity to the effect that the liquors would be poured out in the streets in public in the presence of any one who wished to witness it, people came in from all parts of the county to be there when it happened. The smashing of whisky and beer barrels allowing the contents to run and waste their aroma upon the desert air, is still somewhat new in Crawford county, and many people in the country have not yet witnessed such events. In Wednesdays' stunt, however, the streets were not used to convey the liquors away, but the stock of wet goods in the hands of Sheriff Walsh were taken from the store house to an open sewer on the public square, where it was put out of the way. The heads of the beer and whisky barrels were knocked in and poured out into the sewer, while the thirsty fellows watched the performance and remarked upon the good or bad quality of the goods that were being "wasted," as they called it.

#### "THE FATTEST STATE IN THE UNION"

From the *Sedalia Gazette*, May 5, 1890.

Last fall, while on a western trip, Joaquin Miller [noted poet] passed through Missouri, spending some days in the state. He contributed a letter to the New York *Independent*, from which the following extract is taken as showing a truthful and not overdrawn picture Missouri presents to every visitor.

"And how glorious are the fields! Missouri is surely the fattest state in all the union. Corn! corn! corn! seas of corn in the billowy hills to right and to left, front and rear, as far as the eye can sweep. . . .

"Turkeys wander in long strings and walk the tangled grass as fat as butter. The cattle are fat and sleek for everywhere they are belly-deep in clover fields. . . .

"And now we began to see how it was that there was such an uproar along the lines of the railroad in and about St. Louis. This world of corn must be moved to the seaboard. . . . We are driving right into the flushed and rolling sun, and Kansas City is not far away. . . .

"We round another hill of oaks, and before us on a farther hill, and below us in the valley and all about us lies the new born, the bold and audacious Kansas City in the remotest corner of the fattest state in the union."

## BEECHER'S BIBLES

From the *Kansas City Enterprise*, February 2, 1856.

Sharpe's Rifles.—The following account of Sharp's rifles, from the *Missouri Democrat*, will be read with interest at the present moment:

This recently invented weapon, if it possesses one-half of the power and capacity claimed for it by its proprietor, is destined soon to supersede every other weapon for warlike purposes now in existence. It is the most efficacious and terrible fire-arm in existence. The small carbine now used by the United States mounted men throws a ball with deadly accuracy one-quarter of a mile, and can be fired ten times per minute. It is not complicated in structure, is easily cleaned, and suffers no injury from wet weather. Mr. Sharpe is now preparing models for four new species of his weapon, namely: A small pocket pistol, calculated to throw a Minnie ball one hundred yards; a cavalry pistol with a range of five hundred yards; a rifle suitable for footmen, with a range of one mile; and a large gun to throw a two-ounce ball or a small shell one mile and a half, or as far as a man or horse can be seen to advantage. With this latter weapon Mr. S. declares he can set on fire a house or a ship at a distance of nearly two miles, and prevent the use of field artillery, by killing the horses before the guns are brought within good range.

This rifle in the hands of a good marksman, is equal to ten muskets, bayonets and all, for, place a man six rods distant with a musket and bayonet, and before he can bring the bayonet into use, the rifle can be loaded and fired ten times. . . .

## A "FOOL ON A STUMP" WAS THE TALK OF GENERAL PRICE'S ARMY .

From *The Kansas City Times*, June 18, 1937.

They still tell stories about "Long" Henry Thruston, who was reputedly the tallest Missourian in the Confederate army. He was 7 feet, 7½ inches in height in his "sock feet" and rode the tallest horse in the 1st Missouri cavalry under the command of General Sterling Price.

In the battle of Wilson creek, the cavalry was ordered to dismount and support the infantry. Thruston marched into combat with his comrades, his head and shoulders towering far above them. When progress was halted for a moment, the eyes of the infantry commander happened to fall on Thruston, whom he had never seen before.

"You fool," the infantry commander shouted, "get down off that stump!"

"I'm not a fool and I ain't on no stump!" Thruston shouted back.

But the commander's cry had given "Long Henry" a push into permanent fame. Allusions to the stump persisted through the rest of the war. . . .

Following the war, he traveled several years with P. T. Barnum, earning \$300 a month by exhibiting himself to the public gaze, his height exaggerated by a long-tailed coat and a stovepipe hat. . . .

After leaving Barnum, he retired to a 400-acre farm in Titus County, Texas. He often visited relatives in Jackson County and never missed a chance to attend the "old settlers and soldiers" reunion in Versailles. . . .

He was born February 14, 1840, in west Morgan County, Missouri, and died in 1915 at his home in Mt. Vernon, Texas. . . .

"MISSOURI STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY THE NATION'S LARGEST"

From the *Mexico Evening Ledger*, November 21, 1957.

The recent announcement that the State Historical Society of Missouri has a membership of 10,521 and continues the largest organization of its kind in this country will please Missourians. The Iowa Historical Society with a membership of 5,000 is the next in national rank in this field.

The Missouri society was founded by the Missouri Press Association in 1898. Since that time it has progressed steadily. Its library includes 109,721 books and pamphlets, 27,959 bound volumes of Missouri newspapers and magazines, 8,000,000 positive microfilmed pages of newspapers, and 175,181 official Missouri publications.

The Society also maintains its Christian Bay collection, Bishop McMurtry religious collection, Mark Twain collection and a Missouri map collection dating back to 1682.

The Society has one of the finest collections of George Caleb Bingham paintings, an interesting display of Thomas Hart Benton's paintings and an impressive collection of Daniel Fitzpatrick original cartoons.

Dr. Floyd Shoemaker, the secretary of the Society, is one of the outstanding historians and scholars in his field in this country. The *Review*, the Society's quarterly publication, is conceded to be the most popular and leading historical publication in the nation.

The Society's historical publications are also an important part of its public service.

The latest project of the Society is a statewide survey of Missouri historic sites. It is being undertaken with the cooperation of authorities in every county and under the supervision of an expert with all the facilities of the Society.

In the new University of Missouri Library the Society will have its present quarters doubled and its facilities improved. Researchers from all over the nation use the Society's library because of its great wealth of rare and important material and the enlarged quarters have been badly needed.

An interesting thing about this entire picture is that the State Historical Society of Missouri operates on the smallest appropriation of any comparable State Historical Society in this country.

"CREAM IN THE PITCHER, HONEY IN THE MUG; SUGAR IN THE GOURD,  
AND MOLASSES IN THE JUG"

From the *Hannibal Courier-Post*, February 21, 1957. Extracts from "Old Letters Show Pioneers 'Never Had It So Good'," by Mrs. Oliver Howard.

Here are some paragraphs from a Callaway County woman to her sister in Kentucky, who had asked about the new home in Missouri:

"The men and dogs have it good here, but the poor women have to suffer. They have to pack water half to one mile and do all the cooking and washing. . . ."

"If you do find anyone coming this way send me a plank cradle for poor little Patrick. His poor little back is full of hard lumps and skinned all over, lying in nothing but a cradle George made out of half a hollow log with a piece of wood at one end for a pillow. . . ."

It is generally conceded that frontier life was harder on women than on men, but both lived on the brink of disaster at all times. . . . Because of the danger of unattended childbirth and improper care afterwards, men usually outlived women. One man listed in [Bryan and Rose] *Pioneer Families of Missouri* had six wives and twenty-two children. . . . In this book, fifteen families had twenty-four children each.

The family wash had to be done right in the creek, if the housewife owned no tub or kettle large enough. . . . There was no soap for the family until the man hewed rough boards to build an ash hopper. Then the housewife poured water through the ashes (hardwood ashes were best, hickory really nice). The water which accumulated in the trough below the hopper contained enough lye that, by boiling it down, she could make soap with bear grease.

A pine torch provided enough light for these folk, who lived by the sun. If there was illness, a grease lamp could be made by using a large mussel shell, with grease for fuel. . . .

Housewives had no silverware, glassware, or china. Some had pewter plates, others ate from handcarved wooden troughs, with hunting knives and homemade wooden spoons. Gourds or horns were used for drinking.

Food was an eternal problem, scarce in the winter and hard to keep from spoiling. . . . Pioneers built turkey traps to catch turkeys and also to have fresh poultry at hand. Women and children sprinkled corn in a trail leading into the cabin door, imitated a turkey cluck by use of a wing bone. The children waited inside and threw a quilt over any turkey that was lured in. . . .

When the family economy had grown enough to permit the housewife to buy a few articles from the peddler, and the man owned a cow and a hive of bees, prosperity had arrived. Now they could "set a good table" and a family could be no richer if they had "cream in the pitcher, honey in the mug; sugar in the gourd and molasses in the jug."

### MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

If you are interested in the historic past of Missouri, either as a "producer" or "consumer" of history, you are invited to apply for membership in the State Historical Society of Missouri. Annual dues are \$1.00, and *The Missouri Historical Review* is sent free to all members. Life membership is \$20.00.

Please fill in the form below.

State Historical Society of Missouri  
Hitt and Lowry Streets  
Columbia, Missouri

GENTLEMEN:

I should like to apply for membership in the State Historical Society of Missouri and receive *The Missouri Historical Review*.

Signed.....

Address.....  
.....

I enclose \$1.00.....

I enclose \$20.00.....



## CONCORDIA HISTORICAL INSTITUTE



**Library and Museum, Concordia Historical Institute**

Organized in 1927 to cultivate a more general interest in the history of the Lutheran Church of America, Concordia Historical Institute serves as the official depository of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod. The Institute's early needs were cared for by Concordia

Seminary, but increasing demands for space and facilities led to plans for a structure of its own. On November 16, 1952, Concordia Historical Institute dedicated its new library and museum building in Clayton.

Research materials at the Institute include the book and pamphlet collection which occupies 3,000 feet of shelf space, a manuscript collection of 70,000 items, Lutheran periodicals and journals published in America and totalling 250 titles, and a file of materials pertaining to the Saxon Lutheran immigration to Perry County in 1838-1839.

Since 1928 the Institute has published the *Concordia Historical Quarterly*. It also mimeographs a news letter for its 1,000 members and shares responsibility with Concordia Publishing House for the publication of monographs relating to Church history.

Visitors are especially interested in the Waltke Memorial Room with its changing museum displays which tell the story of the Church's past, the specially lighted research room, and the many irreplaceable items, such as the Reformation coin and medal collection, which are housed on steel shelving in the fireproof vault.

Concordia Historical Institute has in only 30 years become an important center for research on the Lutheran Church in America and more especially on The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod.



*From original wood engraving by Fred Geary,  
owned by the State Historical Society*

## WINTER SPORT

"It was back-breaking work, piling wood, and the boys could not have endured it, had it not been for the companionship of the men, and the hope they had of going skating at night. . . .

"Every hour of free time was improved by Lincoln and Rance and Milton, for they knew by experience how transitory the skating season was. Early in the crisp spring air, when the trees hung thick with frost, transforming the earth into fairyland, and the cloudless sky was blue as a ploughshare, they clattered away over the frozen huddles, to the nearest pond, where the jay and the snowbird dashed amid the glorified willow trees, and the ice outspread like a burnished share. On such mornings the air was so crisp and still, it seemed the whole earth waited for the sun. . . .

"At night, during the full moon, nearly all the boys and girls of the neighborhood met, to rove up and down the long swales, and to play 'gool' or 'pom-pom pullaway' upon the frozen ponds. These games could be played with skates, quite as well as in any other way. There was a singular charm in these excursions at night, across the plain, or winding up the swales filled with imprisoned and ice-bound water. Lincoln and Rance often skated off alone and in silence, far away from the others, and the majesty of the night fell upon them with a light which silenced and made them afraid.

"Sometimes they built bonfires on the ice, both to keep them warm and to add the mystery and splendor of flame to the gray night. Around the crackling logs the girls hovered, coquetting with the older boys. Lincoln and Rance were usually in the thick of the games, or exploring new ponds far away."— From Hamlin Garland, *Boy Life on the Prairie*. Courtesy of Constance Garland Doyle and Isabel Garland Lord.

